

F

118

B72

1870A

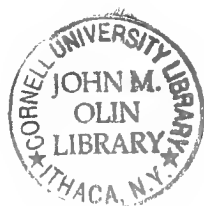
OLIN

F

118

B72

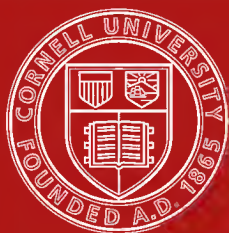
1870a



CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 064 122 496



Cornell University
Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924064122496>

Production Note

Cornell University Library produced this volume to replace the irreparably deteriorated original. It was scanned using Xerox software and equipment at 600 dots per inch resolution and compressed prior to storage using CCITT Group 4 compression. The digital data were used to create Cornell's replacement volume on paper that meets the ANSI Standard Z39.48-1984. The production of this volume was supported in part by the Commission on Preservation and Access and the Xerox Corporation. Digital file copy-right by Cornell University Library 1991.



Vergilus Young
John N. Hoffman

LIFE SKETCHES
OF
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS,
AND
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.
VOL. III.

BY H. H. BOONE, A. M., AND THEODORE P. COOK.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1870.



Entered according to act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy,
By S. C. HUTCHINS AND H. H. BOONE,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Northern
District of New York.

P R E F A C E.

LIFE SKETCHES originated in 1866, and the first volume was published in 1867, containing concise records of the lives of the State Officers and Members of the Legislature of that year. Its success justified its continuation. The aim of its Editors has been to make it authentic in its facts and dates, and no pains have been spared to render it so, though occasional errors may possibly be found. It has also been the desire of the Editors to indulge in no undeserved praise or fulsome laudation, but to give every man credit honestly for all he is in himself personally, and all he has been able to accomplish, and thus bring out the distinguishing traits of each man. It is possible that some may have been over-estimated, and others not sufficiently credited. But, in the main, we believe it can be said that the work is reliable in its estimates of character.

The Editors renew their thanks to many gentlemen who have rendered invaluable assistance in furnishing incidents and dates for the compilation of these Sketches.

They would also acknowledge the kind favors of the Press in 1867 and 1868, all, without exception, having borne flattering testimonials to the merits of the work. Their publication is unnecessary.

It will be seen that the Sketches of the Members of the Legislature are alphabetically arranged, thus removing the necessity for an index.

LIFE SKETCHES

JOHN T. HOFFMAN,

GOVERNOR.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, twenty-third Governor of the State of New York, was born at the village of Sing Sing on the 10th day of January, 1828.

His grandfather, PHILIP LIVINGSTON HOFFMAN, was a resident of Columbia county, where he was educated to the law. He married HELENA KISSAM, a lady whose family was well known throughout the State.

ADRIAN KISSAM HOFFMAN, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia county. The family subsequently moved to Montgomery county, where he studied medicine. After completing his studies, Dr. HOFFMAN married the daughter of Dr. JOHN THOMPSON of Saratoga county, and removed to Westchester county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He is still living and is widely known and universally respected, both for his skill as a physician and for his character as a man.

JOHN THOMPSON HOFFMAN, as a boy, displayed the germs of those qualities which, ripening in the growth of later years, have rendered his name famous.

The Rev. Dr. PRIME, editor of the *New York Observer*, who was the Governor's first teacher, spoke, a few years ago, in the following terms of his former pupil:

"While yet a student he won some reputation as a public speaker. But his calm self-possession, independence of association, and deliberate judgment, with great firmness of adherence to conclusions reached after careful examination, were qualities so rarely developed in a young man that he early attracted attention as one in whom high trusts could be safely confided. * * * * I take no credit to myself for his career. The man at the head of the school, my father, had exalted ideas of justice, and inculcated in his daily instructions those notions of stern integrity, the inflexibility of principle, the abstract duty of doing right irrespective of expediency, that go to make up the character of every really great man."

With such instruction at school, and with Christian precepts and worthy examples to guide his footsteps at home, young HOFFMAN's early boyhood was passed.

At the age of fifteen he entered the Junior class of Union College. This was in 1843, at a time when Dr. NORR was in the full enjoyment of his well-deserved fame. The practical lessons of that sound old philosopher produced a lasting impression on the mind of the youthful collegian, who, in despite of uncertain health, which compelled him to suspend his college course for one year, made rapid progress in his studies. He was graduated with the honors of the institution in 1846. His oration on that occasion rose so much above the ordinary level of such efforts as to be noteworthy. He chose for his theme "Sectional Prejudices," and in the treatment of the subject he displayed a breadth of reasoning power and a knowledge of political science quite remarkable.

With the ardor of boyhood he espoused, then, the cause of Democracy, and to its principles he has remained steadfast always.

After leaving college Mr. HOFFMAN commenced the

study of law in the office of Gen. AARON WARD and Judge ALBERT LOCKWOOD at Sing Sing.

Mr. HOFFMAN's political career began before he had attained his majority. In the year 1848, at the age of twenty, he was made a member of the State Central Committee by the Convention of Hunker or Hard Shell Democracy. That year will long be remembered in the political history of the State. MARTIN VAN BUREN's candidacy for the office of President divided the Democracy of New York, causing strong and bitter feeling between his supporters and those of the regular nominee, LEWIS CASS, and resulting in the overwhelming triumph of the Whig party. TAYLOR carried the State by a plurality of about 100,000, and HAMILTON FISH was elected Governor. This, in face of the fact that the aggregate Democratic vote exceeded that of the Whigs. Pending the canvass, the State Committee, of which Mr. HOFFMAN was a member, put forth "An Address to the People," in which the claims of their principles and of their candidates were advocated with marked ability. Although not then a voter, Mr. HOFFMAN took the stump for CASS and WALWORTH and did effective service as a speaker.

On the 10th of January, 1849—his twenty-first birthday—Mr. HOFFMAN was admitted to the bar.

In October of that year he removed to New York, where, soon after, he formed a law partnership with the late SAMUEL M. WOODRUFF and Judge WILLIAM H. LEONARD, the firm name being WOODRUFF, LEONARD & HOFFMAN.

For ten years Mr. HOFFMAN devoted himself to the practice of his profession, and so marked was his success that in 1859 he was urged by some of the most prominent citizens of New York for the position of United States District Attorney. But President BUCHANAN objected to

him on account of his youth, and Judge ROOSEVELT was appointed to the place.

In the year 1860 Mr. HOFFMAN was nominated for Recorder of the city of New York, and after a spirited canvass was elected to that position. In this instance the office sought the man. Mr. HOFFMAN had declined to have his name presented as a candidate, but he was, nevertheless, nominated by the Tammany Convention, on the second formal ballot. At the election which followed he was the only candidate on the Tammany ticket who, without the support of other organizations, was chosen by the people. He entered upon his duties as Recorder on the 1st of January, 1861. None so young as he had ever before filled the place, but none made a deeper and more favorable impression on the public mind.

His strict ideas of justice, tempered by the influence of a merciful heart; his ample legal acquirements, laid on the foundation of rare good sense; his unhalting firmness in the discharge of duty and his unquestioned integrity, combined to render him a good and upright judge. So firm a hold did he gain on the popular heart during his first term as Recorder, in the course of which he tried and sentenced many of those engaged in the famous riots of July, 1863, that the Republican Judiciary Convention named him, on the 12th of October, 1863, for reelection. Tammany and Mozart also united on him; the newspaper press, regardless of party affiliations, indorsed him, and the people rallied enthusiastically to his support and forgot party prejudice in their admiration for an honest man. Under such flattering circumstances he was again chosen Recorder by an almost unanimous vote of the electors.

On the 21st of November, 1865, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was nominated for the office of Mayor of the city of New York by the Tammany Hall Democratic Convention. An

effort to unite the then hostile factions of Tammany and Mozart had proved unsuccessful. FERNANDO WOOD was nominated by the last named organization, but declined in favor of JOHN HECKER, the candidate of the Citizens Association, who was warmly advocated by the *New York Tribune*. C. GODFREY GUNTHER, the then incumbent, had previously announced himself as a candidate for reelection, and his claims were indorsed by what was known as the McKEON Democracy. The Republicans saw in the division of the Democratic vote a chance for their own success. They nominated MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and under his leadership they inaugurated a most vigorous campaign. At the election which followed 81,702 votes were cast, of which Judge HOFFMAN received 32,820; Mr. ROBERTS, 31,657; Mr. HECKER, 10,390, and Mayor GUNTHER, 6,758.

On the 1st of January, 1866, Mr. HOFFMAN entered upon his duties as Mayor. His administration of this office, joined with his previous reputation as Recorder, rendered his name familiar throughout the State, and during the summer he was frequently mentioned as the probable candidate of the Democracy for Governor.

The Convention which assembled at Albany on the 11th of September was found to be composed of elements which had never before mingled in State politics. Old line Democrats joined hands with Conservative Republicans in an effort to unite all the varied forces which opposed the Radical course of Congress. One-third of the delegates had acted up to that time with the Republican party. These were they who favored ANDREW JOHNSON'S policy and indorsed the Philadelphia Convention. They scarcely had faith, however, in the President's ability to carry his ideas to a successful issue. They were inclined to sing with TENNYSON—

- " 'Tis true we have a faithful ally,
But only the Devil knows what he means."

The Democrats had just lost their great organizing leader, DEAN RICHMOND, and these accessions to their ranks, at such a juncture, did not promise to promote harmony. But the Convention at Albany was a very large one and it soon became apparent that if a proper nomination were made for Governor, a vigorous campaign could be prosecuted with a reasonable hope of success. Under these circumstances an unusual number of distinguished names were canvassed by the delegates. SANFORD E. CHURCH, HENRY C. MURPHY, WILLIAM F. ALLEN, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, HENRY W. SLOCUM, JOHN A. DIX, WILLIAM KELLY, and others were mentioned as available candidates. After a fair interchange of opinion it was found that a majority of the Convention favored the choice of Mayor HOFFMAN, and on the second day he was nominated by acclamation, amidst the wildest enthusiasm. The Convention then adjourned until afternoon, and on reassembling it was addressed by the candidate himself, who had been telegraphed for. His manly speech on that occasion made a lasting impression on the minds of the delegates, many of whom saw him then for the first time.

After his nomination Mayor HOFFMAN canvassed the State, speaking at Elmira, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Binghamton, Brooklyn, New York and other places. His earnest and convincing arguments were well received by the masses of the people everywhere. But frequent defeat had engendered amongst the Democrats a want of confidence in their ability to succeed, and the ill-timed tour of JOHNSON and GRANT united the columns of the opposition while it injured rather than benefitted the party whose interests the President sought to subserve. But, notwithstanding these disheartening circumstances, the election returns showed a decided gain in the Democratic vote over the preceding year. After the election the Democrats

awoke to the knowledge of the fact that, had they made more effort, they might have overcome the small majority by which Governor FENTON was re-elected. The lesson came late, but it was not altogether lost, as the next year's contest showed.

In the fall of 1867 Mayor HOFFMAN was chosen temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and delivered a speech on that occasion in which he enumerated with admirable succinctness the governing principles of the party, and defined its attitude in relation to current questions with remarkable clearness.

The ticket nominated by this Convention, headed by the Hon. HOMER A. NELSON for Secretary of State, was successful at the ensuing election, its candidates being chosen by an average majority of over 47,000.

Mr. HOFFMAN's first term as Mayor was then drawing to a close. The popularity which he had gained in the discharge of his duties made his renomination a foregone conclusion. The Tammany Convention met on the Saturday evening succeeding the State election. A great concourse of people gathered around the hall and when it was announced that HOFFMAN had been nominated without a dissenting voice, the air rang with the cheers of the satisfied populace. In this canvass Mayor HOFFMAN had two competitors, FERNANDO WOOD, Mozart Democrat, and WM. A. DARLING, Republican. The result of the election was significant. HOFFMAN carried every ward in the city. His vote was the largest ever given to any candidate in New York. His majority over both his competitors was nearly equal to the total vote of either. With this unmistakable indorsement he entered upon his second term as Mayor, on the first of January, 1868.

His third annual message as Mayor contained a reiteration of his views on the question of city government;

which views were simply the old theory of JEFFERSON, that in local affairs the local authorities should rule. Simple and sensible as this doctrine appears its enunciation gained the Mayor some vigorous abuse from his political opponents.

But in despite of this, his popularity had grown so great that when the National Democratic Convention met at New York in July, Mayor HOFFMAN's name was suggested by many of the western delegates in connection with the vice-presidency. But he neither sought nor desired this honor, and the nomination of Governor SEYMOUR for President placed it out of the power of the Convention to urge it upon him.

On the 13th of August, 1868, the State Committee, together with many prominent Democrats, met in Utica, for consultation. This meeting developed the fact that Mayor HOFFMAN would again be the Democratic candidate for Governor. The canvass of 1866 had brought him in contact with the people who, everywhere, felt that he had earned this honor, by the earnest and effective service he performed in that disastrous year.

When the Convention met in September the name of Senator MURPHY, who was Mayor HOFFMAN's chief competitor, was withdrawn and JOHN T. HOFFMAN was, for a second time, nominated by acclamation, for Governor of the State of New York.

The Republicans had previously placed in nomination JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Rensselaer. He was heralded as the builder of the first "Monitor," and this service, together with his record in Congress, were dwelt upon until considerable enthusiasm was aroused among the people in his behalf.

Both the candidates were young men, and the personal qualifications of each were admitted by all; but the can-

vass was one of peculiar bitterness. Victory seemed within the grasp of either party, and the pendency of the Presidential campaign roused partisans to extraordinary efforts and lent additional interest to the gubernatorial contest.

Mayor HOFFMAN canvassed the State in person and addressed the electors at many of the principal towns. His presence inspired confidence among his supporters, and his speeches, although they evoked sharp criticism from Republican sources, cemented the elements of his strength.

At the election which occurred on the 2d of November, 1868, he was chosen Governor by a majority of 27,946. But opposition to Governor HOFFMAN did not cease with the closing of the polls. The cry of "fraud" was set up and persisted in by those whose candidates had met defeat. This cry is no new catch-word for politicians of either party; but the vigor with which it was pressed in this particular instance made it somewhat effective in producing a feeling of popular prejudice against Governor HOFFMAN.

How quickly this feeling was dissipated, after the Governor had taken his seat, is a matter of common knowledge. His bitterest enemies became his eulogists; Republican newspapers commended his course, and an opposition Legislature indorsed, almost without a dissenting voice, every veto message which he submitted to their consideration.

These vetoes were numerous and were aimed chiefly at the evil system of Special Legislation which cumbers our statute books with innumerable unnecessary laws that seldom prove beneficial except to individuals whose personal schemes are accomplished at the cost of the tax payers.

In personal appearance Governor HOFFMAN is above the

medium height and has a strong well-knit frame. His weight is, perhaps, a hundred and seventy pounds. His hair is dark and abundant; his forehead is broad and particularly developed in what phrenologists call the perceptive faculties; his eyes are of a deep brown color; his nose is large; his chin prominent, and his mouth shapely and indicative of firmness. He wears a full moustache but no beard.

As a speaker he is plain, clear and straightforward in manner as well as in matter. His voice is full, round and sonorous, but he practices few of the tricks of the orator and seldom embellishes his speeches with rhetorical flourishes.

As a writer he is argumentative rather than imaginative, and his style is too analytical to be florid. He possesses, however, a certain happy power of poetical description, which he displayed to good advantage in the Agricultural Address delivered by him before the Ulster County Fair, last September.

In his intercourse with his fellow men Governor HOFFMAN is frank and genial; he has nothing of the demagogue's overbearing pomposity, and he is free from the sycophant's affectation of cordiality. He makes no promises which he does not keep; he holds out no false hopes to applicants for his favor; he is loyal to truth, and he cherishes his personal integrity as something more valuable than any political power.

ALLEN C. BEACH,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BEACH has arisen from a comparatively obscure boyhood to his present position of trust and power, not by the appliances which wealth, inherited from an aristocratic ancestry, can afford, but by the sheer force of industry and genuine uprightness of character. In fact, his early training was of such a nature as to develop a higher moral sense than pecuniary advantages could ever have produced; for he was the son of a minister of the gospel who, though he never aspired to permanently occupy pulpits of the metropolis, yet, for over thirty years, has expounded sound Baptist doctrines to congregations in the small towns of Montgomery, Herkimer and Madison counties. He now, at an advanced age, resides at Hamilton, N. Y.

ALLEN C. BEACH was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, on the 9th day of October, 1828. He manifested a love for study in his earlier years, often subjecting himself to great inconvenience for the purpose of procuring books that would interest and improve his mind. Having left home, at the age of twelve years, for the purpose of earning his livelihood, he began work on a farm. But while he worked he thought; and the limited education which he had received in the village school gave him determination to acquire sufficient knowledge to rise to a higher sphere of usefulness. Such was his studiousness he was fitted to teach school before he was sixteen years old. The money obtained by teaching during the winter months was devoted to clothing himself and paying his

tuition at the Jordan Academy, in Onondaga county, during the following summer. Having spent several years in this manner, alternating between teaching and studying, he finally fitted himself for college at the Mexico Academy, entering Union College in 1846. He graduated in 1849, receiving distinguished honors. He thereupon obtained a situation as assistant teacher in the Watertown Academy, and also began the study of law with the late JOSHUA MOORE, a lawyer of wide repute in that section of the State. Mr. BEACH was admitted to the bar in 1852; and after the death of Mr. MOORE he formed a partnership with LEVI H. BROWN, under the name of BROWN & BEACH. This firm is the synonym for ability and integrity wherever it is known.

The first prominent part which Mr. BEACH assumed in politics was in 1860, when he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention held at Charleston. In that capacity he advocated the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, at Charleston and subsequently at Baltimore. His legal abilities were politically recognized in 1863, when he was nominated for County Judge by the Democratic party. His defeat, however, was a foregone conclusion, for Jefferson county gave, at that time, about three thousand Republican majority. Yet he had the gratification of running ahead of his ticket. During that year, it will be remembered, no little excitement was aroused in consequence of the military arrest and imprisonment of individuals. Mr. BEACH, in common with others of his party, opposed the measure most strenuously; and he delivered a speech in Jefferson county, on that subject, which set forth his views in a masterly manner. His local popularity has been proved on numerous occasions, by the positions of trust which have been given to him. He has several times been Chairman of the

Democratic County Committee, displaying fine abilities for the organization of political campaigns; and his party have also frequently sent him as delegate to State Conventions, in which he participated with ardor and exhibited a thorough intimacy with the workings of political machinery. In 1867 he received the nomination as delegate to the recent State Constitutional Convention. Although he was unsuccessful in the issue, yet the vote which he received was complimentary both to his qualities as a gentleman of culture and to his legal acumen; for, in a county which, the previous year, had given nearly three thousand majority, he was defeated by only four hundred votes.

Soon after the National Democratic Convention, held in the city of New York, July 4th, 1868, to which Mr. BEACH was a delegate, his name was presented to the public, through the columns of the *New York World*, for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. When the State Convention was subsequently held at Albany, this measure assumed a more particular form, and found many adherents among the most influential men of his party. As a matter of course there were several other aspirants. Mr. BEACH, however, received the nomination on the first ballot, the vote being sixty-eight for A. C. BEACH against fifty-six as the aggregate vote of the other candidates. As might well be expected, he was called out by the Convention, and appropriately acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. When he returned home the citizens of Watertown welcomed him, in large numbers, irrespective of party. Their congratulations took definite form in an address delivered by JAMES F. STARBUCK, Esq. Mr. BEACH's response was as follows:

CITIZENS OF WATERTOWN:—I thank you for this spontaneous expression of your kindness. I can find no fitting words in which to tell you how deeply I am affected by it and by the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to convey that expression

through the eloquent and esteemed fellow-citizen who has spoken in your behalf. I came among you nearly twenty years ago, a stranger to you all. Through all those long years you have treated me with uniform kindness and consideration. Ever since my name was first publicly mentioned in connection with the office to which I have been nominated, it has been the hope and the wish, I believe, of all the citizens of Watertown that I should receive that nomination. At the Convention, every man who was there from Jefferson county, as well as a host of warm-hearted friends from other counties, labored in my behalf with the zeal and enthusiasm of brothers; and never, never while memory remains, can I forget their devotion to me. Fellow-citizens, I never cast a vote anywhere except in Watertown. Of all people in the world, therefore, you best know my political record; whether it is an honest one, I leave to your judgment, and by that judgment I will cheerfully abide. The present condition of our country is certainly not a happy one. Immense burdens of debt and taxation are resting with crushing weight upon the productive industry of our land. The relations of the States of our Union to each other and to the general government, all concede are not what they should be. Let us, then, laying aside all passion, prejudice and partisanship, endeavor to ascertain and adopt the wisest and surest means of restoring our beloved country to a condition of peace and prosperity. Again thanking you for this manifestation of your good will, I wish you a very good night.

The results of the election are familiar to all. The Democratic ticket was elected by immense majorities. Mr. BEACH received the highest number of votes of any candidate on his ticket, and his majority was second only to that of Governor HOFFMAN. He entered upon his duties as President of the Senate with little practical knowledge of parliamentary rules; and yet, in a short time, he mastered the requirements of his position, quickly evincing a keenness of perception, a readiness in the dispatch of business, which are acquired by some only by long practice. As a presiding officer he is courteous and dignified, combining suavity with firmness. His personal appearance goes far in awakening a favorable opinion of him in the mind of the spectator. He has a powerful

physical frame and a face full of character, indicative of the determined will which has gained for him fine legal attainments, good scholarship, and an enviable public position.

As an advocate of democratic measures and principles, Mr. BEACH stands unquestioned; and his complete identification with them, both in the past and the present, has been rewarded with the entire confidence of his party. This fact was recently exemplified by the position which he held as Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee during the last political campaign.

We cannot close this sketch without saying that the subject of education has been of deep interest to him, receiving his support in all of its progressive tendencies, and finding a champion that can well appreciate its benefits. As President of the Board of Education of Watertown he has ample opportunities for advancing the educational interests of that city.

HOMER A. NELSON,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

HOMER A. NELSON was born in Poughkeepsie, on the 31st day of August, 1829. He acquired his education at the District Schools and at the Dutchess County Academy. When not quite sixteen years of age, he entered the law office of Messrs. TALLMAN and DEAN, in his native village, as clerk and student; and in that capacity he afterward pursued his legal studies in the office of the Hon. CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Vice-Chancellor and Circuit Judge of the Second District of New York, and subsequently in the office of Messrs. VARICK and ELDRIDGE.

He was duly admitted to practice as an attorney and Counselor-at-law in all the courts of the State of New York, after due examination before the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, on the 7th day of October, 1850; and in December following, opened an office at Poughkeepsie and commenced the practice of his profession.

His fine legal mind and attainments, and his indefatigable industry and perseverance, soon gained for him prominence at the bar of his native county, a county which has ever been noted for the high character, learning and ability of its lawyers. In 1854, enjoying a practice and a degree of success in his profession rarely so early attained, he entered into a co-partnership with his former preceptor, the Hon. GILBERT DEAN, which continued until the appointment of Mr. DEAN as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Politically, he has always been an active member of the Democratic party. In 1855, he was, by a large majority, elected County Judge of Dutchess county, and discharged the duties of that position with such marked ability, and so acceptably to the bar and the public, that, on the expiration of his first term, in 1859, he received a unanimous re-nomination by the Democratic party, and was re-elected by a large majority, notwithstanding all the other candidates upon the Democratic ticket were defeated by majorities ranging above nine hundred. While performing the duties of County Judge, he was also engaged in a large and successful practice in the higher courts of the State. In 1857, Rutger's College, of New Jersey, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In February, 1859, on motion of Hon. THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, he was admitted as Attorney and Counselor of the United States Supreme Court.

At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he at once took a decided stand in favor of its suppression by the Government, and was active and strenuous in his advocacy of a vigorous prosecution of the war, addressing numerous public meetings held in Poughkeepsie and throughout Dutchess county, on that subject, maintaining that it was the duty of the people, and especially of the Democratic party, to insist on the perpetuity of the Union, and to resist separation to the utmost power of the Government.

In 1862, Judge NELSON was recommended by the War Committee of Dutchess and Columbia counties, to Governor MORGAN, for appointment as Colonel of the 167th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, then about to be raised. In accordance with this recommendation, he was duly commissioned to raise such regiment, and with characteristic energy at once proceeded to the performance of that duty, establishing his head-quarters at Hudson. Besides contributing liberally of his means, he devoted his entire

time to the patriotic work, and with untiring zeal canvassed the whole district for the accomplishment of it. When about six hundred volunteers had been raised, his regiment was consolidated with the 159th, by which number it was mustered into the United States service, and Judge NELSON was commissioned as its Colonel.

In November, 1862, he was elected by the Democratic party, representative in Congress from the 12th Congressional District of New York, running handsomely ahead of the State ticket in his district. At the earnest solicitation of his friends, who believed that his services would be of more value at that crisis in the halls of legislation than in the field, he was induced to resign his commission as Colonel, in order that he might take his seat in the House of Representatives, which he did in December, 1863. He also resigned the position of County Judge, which he then held. In Congress, he served on the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Unfinished Business.

During his entire Congressional term he warmly advocated and supported all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Shortly after the opening of the Second Session of the 38th Congress, he openly announced his intention to vote in favor of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment for the abolition of Slavery. The adoption of this great measure, which gave liberty to millions, without undue assumption, may be considered largely due to the vote and personal efforts of Mr. NELSON. The Republican party was united and earnest in its support, and the Democratic party presented an almost unbroken front in opposition; but Mr. NELSON, with a wise foresight, just appreciation, and commendable independence, gave the measure a resolute and active support, and by his personal

influence induced others to unite with him ; and, had it not been for the vital aid thus rendered, the requisite vote would not have been obtained.

In the fall of 1865 Judge NELSON was unanimously renominated for Congress, but the district having become overwhelmingly Republican, he failed of re-election.

At the close of his term in Congress, Judge NELSON returned to the practice of his profession in his native place (declining an important appointment tendered him by the administration of President LINCOLN) and by unremitting attention and devotion to it, attained the acknowledged leadership of the Bar of Dutchess county, as a glance at the court calendar of that county at once shows.

Prior to the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention in the spring of 1867, Judge NELSON's name was prominently canvassed before the people, and he was nominated as one of the delegates at large by the Democratic State Convention.

In that body he served upon one of its most important committees — Finance — and in the discussion of the great questions coming before it he took a conspicuous part, bringing to the consideration of the important subjects submitted to it an ability and attainments which placed him in the front rank of its distinguished members.

Without any previous canvass on his part, but solely on his merits, and owing to his popularity as a representative man of the Democracy, he was, at the Democratic State Convention in September, 1867, nominated on the first ballot for Secretary of State.

The verdict of the State Convention was ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1867, Judge NELSON leading his ticket handsomely, and his vote (373,029) being larger than ever before cast for a Democratic nominee for a State office.

The administration of Secretary NELSON was marked by a rigid economy, and for promptness and vigilance in the discharge of official duty.

During the canvass for the renomination of State officers in the fall of 1869, such had been the complete satisfaction given in the discharge of official duty, and as a member of the Canal Board, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Land Office, and other boards, by Secretary NELSON and his associates, that the entire ticket of 1867 was renominated by acclamation at the State Convention held at Syracuse in September, 1869.

The Republican nomination for Secretary of State, General FRANZ SIGEL, was a remarkably strong one, and a vigorous canvass was made, which resulted, however, in the re-election of Secretary NELSON and the whole Democratic State ticket headed by him by over twenty thousand majority.

Affable and pleasing in his address, unpretentious and unostentatious in his demeanor, yet with a quiet dignity and force of character that never fail to win him the place his merits claim, Judge NELSON is generally and deservedly popular. The important trusts which have been committed to his charge, and the eminent position which he now occupies so early in life, furnish another instance of the successful self-made man which is the glory of our republican institutions.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN,

COMPTROLLER.

The present Comptroller, Judge WILLIAM F. ALLEN, was born in Windham county, Connecticut. In 1816, he came with his father and family to reside in Duanesburgh, Schenectady county, in this State, where he passed his younger years. His preparatory studies for college were mostly pursued under private tutors, and he entered Union College two years in advance, in 1825, and graduated two years later, standing high in the honors of his class.

After graduating, he entered the office, as a student of law, of the late Comptroller, the Hon. JOHN C. WRIGHT, of Schenectady, where he spent some time, but finally finished his clerkship in the office of the late CHARLES M. LEE, of Rochester, one of the most prominent and able lawyers of Western New York, and was admitted to practice in 1829.

Mr. ALLEN went to Oswego to practice his profession in 1830, at first entering into partnership with the late GEO. FISHER, who was then contesting a seat in the House of Representatives. Soon after Mr. ALLEN entered into a law partnership with Hon. A. P. GRANT, then and still of Oswego; and up to the time when he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, and of course had to surrender his legal practice, the firm of GRANT & ALLEN was known as one of the most enterprising, able and successful law firms in northern New York.

Mr. ALLEN's success in his profession, together with his sociable and amiable qualities, made him very popular with

his party and the public, and he was early looked upon as a very promising young man. Any office within the gift of those by whom he was surrounded might have been his on his acceptance, but he steadily refused all places, however honorable, calculated to lure him from the pursuit of his profession, or which might be an obstacle to his elevation therein. Under the Constitution of 1821, he was, early in his professional career, appointed to the offices of Master and Examiner in Chancery. In 1842, he accepted the Democratic nomination for Member of Assembly, and was elected. He was awarded the important position of Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means in 1843, a rare compliment to a new member in a body composed of very able men. In 1844, he was re-elected and made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a position which his legal acquirements enabled him to fill with great credit.

Something of the rank Mr. ALLEN held during his brief career as a legislator may be estimated from the position he was awarded in an Assembly in which seats were held by such men as MICHAEL HOFFMAN, SAMUEL YOUNG, CLARK B. COCHRANE, HORATIO SEYMOUR, THOS. G. ALVORD and CALVIN T. HULBURD, names then and since prominent among the most distinguished men of New York.

In 1845, Mr. ALLEN was appointed by President POLK United States District Attorney for the Northern District of the State of New York, the duties of which position he continued to discharge until after the adoption of the State Constitution of 1846, when he was elected, for a term of eight years, one of the first Justices of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District of the State, his associates upon the bench being Hon. CHARLES GRAY, of Herkimer; Hon. DANIEL PRATT, of Syracuse, and Hon. PHILO GRIDLEY, of Utica.

It is as a Judge that Mr. ALLEN is best known, and upon the Bench that he has won the most honorable distinction. It was with much hesitation that the members of the Convention of 1846 created an elective judiciary, but the wisdom of that provision was fully vindicated in the elevation of such men as Judge ALLEN to the Bench. His impartial administration, searching investigations, and convincing decisions, established him to such a remarkable degree in public estimation, that, at the expiration of his first term of eight years, he was, regardless of political considerations, unanimously recommended by the Bar of his District for re-election, and his political opponents, in a district where they had the majority, paid him the extraordinary compliment of a unanimous election. As the first had been, so was the second term of Judge ALLEN, eight years of successful labor. During the last year of each term he, by provision of the Constitution, occupied a seat in the Court of Appeals. There, as elsewhere, he was distinguished for his legal acumen, his discrimination, learning and ability. For sixteen years he was generally acknowledged to be among the ablest, most successful and popular jurists of the State.

On retiring from the Bench, Judge ALLEN went to New York city, where he resumed the labors of his profession. His reputation immediately gave him all the practice that it was possible for him to attend to, and he was intrusted with the management of the most important causes.

Judge ALLEN's popularity in his own district, and his standing in his party in the State, have made him a marked man. Often has his party made attempts to lure him from his profession. At one time, his party in his own Congressional district nominated him for Congress, but he promptly and peremptorily declined. Quite frequently

has his name been prominently suggested for the exalted position of Governor of the State.

In 1864, he was appointed by the Secretary of War one of a commission to adjust the matter of credits for recruits due to this State, a matter which had become involved in seemingly inextricable confusion. His associates in this commission were Hon. CHAUNCEY SMITH of Massachusetts, and Hon. JOHN LOVE of Indiana. The duty was discharged in a manner which called expressions of thanks and gratitude from all classes of people in the State.

During the summer of 1867, Judge ALLEN again removed his residence to Oswego, where he was residing when his party nominated him for the important and responsible office to which he was elected in November last. That a large pecuniary sacrifice was involved in his acceptance of the position no one can doubt. But he surrendered his individual wishes and interests to the judgment of his political friends. His department is one of the most important in the political economy of the State. The same success and fidelity to the public interests has distinguished him in that position which has through life characterized his public career, no one who knows him can doubt. He was re-elected at the last election.

In private life Judge ALLEN is genial, friendly and popular. He has been an unwavering, life-long Democrat. He has been for many years a prominent and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of his own city, and in all the relations of society he sustains the reputation and the character of a consistent Christian and a good citizen.

e

MARSHALL B. CHAMPLAIN,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

MARSHALL BOLDS CHAMPLAIN, Attorney-General of the State, is a direct descendant from the discoverer of Lake Champlain, and is therefore, on his father's side, of French extraction. His mother's family were originally from Ireland. He unites in himself the ease and affability of the former nation with the fervency and ardor of the latter race. His father, GILBERT B. CHAMPLAIN, was a successful physician, who served as a hospital surgeon during the war of 1812, and subsequently, for thirty years, enjoyed an extensive practice in the western part of the State. He was a man of great energy of character, and brilliant and cultivated mind. He died in 1852.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN was born in Stafford, Genesee county, December 22, 1824. In his early years the family removed to Cuba, Allegany county, where he has since continued to reside. His education was confined, so far as scholastic instruction was concerned, to the common schools, except when, for a short period, he attended the Middlebury Academy, in Wyoming county. But what young CHAMPLAIN lacked in the advantages afforded by academies and colleges, he made up by that without which even those aids are useless — a determination to acquire knowledge, and untiring assiduity in its pursuit. His father could not aid him pecuniarily, and he received no help from friends. But the obstacles of poverty were nothing to his will, and the fountain of knowledge could not remain unreachd by him.

The young student read law with JAMES A. GUERNSEY, of Pittsford, Monroe County, and Hon. A. S. DIVEN,

of Angelica, and at the early age of eighteen was gratified by being admitted to the Bar, and was soon rewarded by a good practice, which rapidly extended throughout Allegany and the adjoining counties. The youthful practitioner was not long in attracting the attention of the leading men in his section, and in January, 1845, he was appointed by the Allegany Court of Common Pleas to the position of District Attorney of the county. He was admitted a Counsellor of the Supreme Court, "*ex gratia*," to enable him to accept the office, which he filled four years. While he held that position, he was of course brought more prominently to the attention of the public. His personal appearance and manner were calculated to impress a jury as but few criminal pleaders are able to do. Of medium height and erect carriage, piercing eye, dark hair, and dark olive complexion, with a countenance expressing intelligence and confidence, when he arose for a forensic effort, not even his youth could prevent a stranger from expecting a superior display of oratorical ability and legal acumen. And no disappointment followed. His voice swelled full and clear, his statements of fact were concentrated, earnest and plain, and as he warmed with his subject, he would become impressive and fervent, playing upon the sympathies and passions of listeners with a master's hand. At the end of four years he retired from the office of District Attorney to the prosecution of an extensive and remunerative practice.

Such marked talents necessarily commended their possessor for political preferment. In 1851, he was prevailed upon to accept a nomination for State Senator. The district was strongly Whig, by a usual majority of 1,500. The previous candidate was JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, now United States Senator from Wisconsin. His opponent was General JOHN A. McELWAIN, of Wyoming county, who

was elected by a majority of only 232 votes. Mr. CHAMPLAIN's popularity having been thus attested, he was nominated the following year for Member of Assembly for Allegany county, and was elected by a large majority. He was the last Democratic member chosen from that county.

The Assembly of 1853 was one of the most important, in the business that came before it, of any that has ever convened. In it, Mr. CHAMPLAIN attained a brilliant reputation. His perceptions were quick and strong; his mind clear and discriminating; his judgment sagacious and prudent; his reasoning logical and convincing. Besides, he soon acquired an intimate knowledge of parliamentary law, and was from the first a ready as well as an able debater. A newspaper of that day of opposing politics, said of him: "He is a young man of much promise, and, unless we much mistake, will yet distinguish himself among the public men of the State." He was a member of the Canal Committee, and made a vigorous speech in defense of the canal policy of HORATIO SEYMOUR, then Governor of the State. The occasion of his first participation, in any marked manner, in the proceedings of the House, was an interesting one. On the discussion of some financial resolutions the excitement ran high, and one member refused to vote when his name was called. The Speaker, Hon. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, at once ordered him under arrest. General BURROUGHS, of Orleans, who led the opposition, thought to avail himself of the occurrence to intensify the feeling, widen a breach in the majority, and compel the Speaker to resign. At the opening of the session the next morning, he offered, as a privileged question, a resolution of censure, declaring the act of the Speaker an exercise of arbitrary power, unwarranted by the laws and Constitution of the State, and supported the

resolution in a speech of great force. Mr. CHAMPLAIN responded in defense of the Speaker. It was off-hand, but clear and irresistible in its exposition of parliamentary law. Before his speech, it seemed that the combination of factions, supported by the able effort of Mr. BURROUGHS, would be successful, but Mr. CHAMPLAIN turned the tide, and the Speaker was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

No more significant evidence of the estimation in which Mr. CHAMPLAIN was held can be given than the position assigned him in the corruption and impeachment proceedings of the session. He was Chairman of the Select Committee ordered to inquire into the conduct of the State officers, and submitted a report which resulted in a resolution impeaching Canal Commissioner JOHN C. MATHER. His speech in support of his resolution exhibited great research, eloquence and power. We make short extracts, showing at once what he regarded as the hope and danger of our institutions. Would that its admonitions might be more generally heeded! He said:

"New York has a mission to perform. It is to advance this Republic to the highest position of national glory, or to sink it to the lowest depths of national degradation. New York shall mould the destiny of this empire. Her morals, her policy, her public order, and her justice and liberty shall impress and give direction to the American Republic.

"Sir, I have nearly done. I do not demand the condemnation of JOHN C. MATHER—I have no right to demand it—you have no power to grant it. Were I his enemy, which I am not, were all the hate, personal or political, rankling in any human bosom against him, concentrated in my own; and did I stand upon this floor to gratify that hate, and blast his earthly hopes, I would not dare to demand more than his trial—a fair, impartial trial. I do not know that he has an enemy in the world—whatever of party hate and party asperity may exist elsewhere, I implore you to let it not enter these halls. We have a consolation in the reflection, that, if we adopt

this resolution, we shall commit his case to a tribunal high above such unhallowed influences. While, on the one hand, we throw around the case of the accused a generous and noble sympathy—while we guard with vigilance private right and personal liberty, we must remember that we have no tears to weep over buried hopes; that we cannot twine myrtle to decorate the funeral car of a declining political reputation—that we cannot lay in a common grave the sacred trust committed to our hands by the laws and Constitution of our country. But seventy-seven years have gone down the rapid tide of time since

“The bounding isles of the dim woods rang with anthems of the free.

“Have we proved the duration of our system of free government? Need I refer you to the republics of the Old World? We are familiar with their fabled history, we have read of their splendors, their glories, their trophies, their temples, their triumphal arches, the free spirit of liberty that pervaded them, their decline and their ruin. How they crumbled and passed away in the melancholy drama of destruction. One startling truth has been recorded o’er the ruin upon the sacred cenotaph of time. History tells us that ‘all the illusions of ambition realized, all the wealth of a universal commerce, all the achievements of successful heroism, or all the establishments of this world’s wisdom, cannot secure to empire the permanency of its possession.’ * * * *

“If property is invaded, if laws are violated, if personal liberty is compromised—the people appeal with a firm confidence to the courts—the judicial tribunals of the land. If the judgment seat becomes corrupted, its ermine sullied, they appeal to the Assembly. If public officers are guilty of a dereliction of official duty, if public laws are disobeyed and the public weal neglected, they come with strong reliance upon the purity, the firmness of the People’s Assembly. There is no other tribunal to which they can appeal. Here, in the jury box of the grand inquest of the commonwealth, their dearest hopes are centered. Here shall be the last great struggle between that confiding people and the destroyer—the corrupting moneyed power, which is filing off the iron bars of your Constitution. Here is the palladium of their liberties. Here that liberty, if ever subverted, shall be cloven down.”

The resolution of impeachment was adopted by more than a two-third vote.

MR. CHAMPLAIN was selected by the Assembly as one of its Managers, to conduct the trial before the High Court of Impeachment. JOHN K. PORTER was selected as counsel for the Managers. They were opposed by Hon. RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Hon. JAMES T. BRADY and Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, who appeared as counsel for the accused. Mr. CHAMPLAIN took an important part in the debate. His argument in regard to the general law governing impeachment cases is so cogent and able that we make liberal extracts from it. Events which have recently excited the country impart to his remarks fresh interest. He said :

“ All power is inherent in the people. They have granted to their immediate representatives, the Assembly, the right of impeachment. This branch of government is nearest to them, and reflects their wants, and will the more vigilantly guard their rights. It is a power *to accuse* ; to say what acts in a public officer are sufficient in turpitude to demand his removal from office ; what acts disgrace the official and dishonor the State. The Constitution gives this tribunal simply the power to try the fact and pronounce the judgment. If you have jurisdiction of the officer, then the duty is solemnly enjoined to try the accusation preferred, and if proven to be true in point of fact, to declare the judgment.

“ The Constitution does not vest the power to impeach or accuse conjointly in the Assembly and the Court. It is exclusive with the Assembly. If the Court may revise and modify the articles of impeachment, or strike out accusations, what is it but a reversal of the action of the Assembly, and an exercise of the function of impeachment ? We claim it would be a usurpation of a constitutional prerogative of the Assembly, and an invasion of the solemn rights of the people. No court can despoil the popular branch of the Legislature of this power. Judicial opinion, the waves of partisan prejudice, or passion, may beat upon it in vain, but they cannot subvert it. It is founded in the Constitution itself, and upheld by the spirit and power of a free-born people. As a precedent, such an adjudication is full of danger. Suppose that the people by their verdict, which would be the judgment of the highest tribunal in the world, should reassert this prerogative ; that, rising in their

primitive power and energy, they should affirm that the right of impeachment is vested alone by the Constitution in the Assembly, acting through their immediate representatives, they place the promulgation of that constitutional right in the solemn form of an impeachment against the judges who have invaded it! This tribunal could again usurp a jurisdiction they do not possess; again invade the prerogatives of the House; again mutilate the record of accusation; again strike out the articles that impugned them, declare their own immunity, and beat down in the dust the constitutional power of the people and their Assembly; and thus the order and harmony of the government would be subverted. The great bulwark of the people, reared against vice and corruption in the government, would be annihilated, and a revolution only could apply the remedy.

"Sir, standing here in the highest tribunal of the commonwealth whose humble agent I am, the dictates of a high duty compel me most solemnly to protest against the exercise of this power. Its usurpation now and in this case, may not fix the public attention or arouse the public fears. The event may pass from the public mind like the fleeting clouds upon the horizon, but a conviction weighs upon me that the time shall come, and come as swiftly as the engendering corruptions of the age can bring it, when this sacred principle of constitutional right in the Assembly will be vindicated by the recuperative power in the people. The fair fabric of civil government may totter to the fall. The absence of public virtue in government officials may enshroud all in gloom. The darkness of political decay and ruin may o'ershadow the land. But this great principle regenerated, breaking forth like the bright effulgence of morning, shall dispel the darkness, and give back to the people's Assembly the high prerogative of which they had been despoiled, and restore to a violated Constitution its departed splendor.

"This brings me to the examination of the question raised by the counsel, whether an act to be impeachable must be an indictable offense. We shall maintain, that, by the Common Law, to which the counsel has appealed, by the usage of Parliament, by all the authorities upon this subject, it is not necessary *that an act, in order to be impeachable, should be indictable as a crime at Common Law, or by any Statute.* We can follow the counsel in his argument, until he refers to the Common Law, to define impeachable acts, and then we choose to refer to one branch of that Law, and he

to another. He goes to the provisions of the Common Law, which define indictable crimes—felonies and misdemeanors as such. We prefer to go to that portion *which defines what shall constitute impeachable crimes and misdemeanors*; and we claim that the Common Law of impeachments, the usage of Parliament, clearly establishes, from the very nature of the proceeding, that the act for which an impeachment may be instituted need not consist of an *indictable crime*."

Citations of several cases follow.

"It will be perceived that these cases fully establish the doctrine that an impeachment may be preferred for a usurpation of power, for an excess of jurisdiction, and, as Mr. Justice STORY says, for neglects or malversations in office. What those neglects or malversations *shall be is not defined*, and I think the counsel will nowhere find, by the authority of any tribunal, that the precise class of acts of official misconduct, which are impeachable, have been specified. They cannot be laid down, for the reason that it is a matter which cannot be exactly defined. It may vary with the varying interests of the community, or the changing policy of government. The right is reserved to the impeaching body to judge for what sort of misconduct, or for what magnitude of misconduct, an impeachment may be preferred. When the policy of a government becomes fixed, whatever is opposed to that policy, whatever acts in a public office conflict with and affect adversely the public weal, those acts become impeachable. The officer is bound to support the laws, the policy, the prosperity and the honor of the government he represents. When he neglects this, or acts in direct conflict with them, then he forfeits his trust, he violates the compact under which he accepted the franchise, and becomes liable to be removed by impeachment."

"The theory of this motion is not only that the official who is upon trial has usurped an important prerogative, not only that he has been guilty of a gross excess of official power, but that the dark outline of his acts has been filled up by corruption—foul corruption. This is conceded by the motion; and it at the same time asserts that he is not liable to trial or removal. We charge him, in the first five articles, with having awarded contracts for \$6,000,000 of work. His counsel come before this tribunal and say this was a usurpation of power; he had no right to do it. They strike from around him all

semblance of law, all semblance of official authority. They concede that, in the usurpation of that power, and in its exercise, he disgraced his office and was guilty of corruption. And yet, the startling and monstrous doctrine is advanced, that the State is powerless to dissolve its connection with this delinquent. Mr. Justice STORY says that it is the purpose of an impeachment to withdraw from the hands of an official a trust that he has betrayed. It is the purpose of an impeachment to take back from an officer an office that the people have conferred upon him, when, by any act in the exercise of that office, usurped or not, assumed or not, indictable or not, he has shown himself unworthy longer to hold it. Why, sir, it seems to me, that, if this doctrine is to be maintained, disgrace and infamy, long and lasting, may be inflicted upon the fair escutcheon of a State or Nation, with no power in the government of either to rid itself of the unworthy official. Shall it be said that a conspiracy, a corruption, under even an assumed power, is not a disgrace to the officer? Shall it be said that it is not official misconduct? Shall it be said that it is not dishonorable? It is dishonorable to all to whom honor is dear. Shall it be said that an officer may not show himself, by the manner in which he executes an unconstitutional law, entirely unfit to execute a valid law? Why, sir, crime, in the conduct of high officials, has but to be ingenious and studiously avoid the inhibitions of criminal law, by steering clear of an indictment, and, according to this doctrine, the State would be utterly powerless to discharge from her temples the unworthy official, or dissolve her connection with him. It is not enough that the commonwealth has suffered a deep pecuniary injury. It is not enough that a dark cloud has been thrown athwart the pathway of her advancement in public glory. It is not enough that the generous sensibilities of her citizens have been deeply wounded by her dishonor. But you are called upon solemnly to declare that she cannot divorce herself from the unworthy agent who has betrayed her; that she must, although struggling to avert the catastrophe, become an accomplice in the crime, by continuing the official character of the criminal."

The court denied the motion against which the argument of Mr. CHAMPLAIN had been directed.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN's coolness and skill on the floor, with his superior abilities, secured for him the acknowledged

position of leader of his party in the House. It was during this session that dissensions began in the Democratic party. The inaugural address of President PIERCE was the occasion for a development of this division. Resolutions indorsing the Inaugural were introduced, but they were deemed too faltering and cold by others, and additional resolutions more full and hearty were offered. These were sustained by Mr. CHAMPLAIN in an eloquent impromptu speech, which was copied by the leading Democratic papers of the country, and elicited the warmest encomiums from the friends of the President.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN has always been a consistent Democrat. His first participation in politics was in 1844, when he took the stump for JAMES K. POLK, as he also did in 1848 for LEWIS CASS. He has supported every Democratic candidate for the Presidency since that time. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1858, on motion of Mr. BLACK. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, supported DOUGLAS, and was chosen to present the claims of the New York delegates. In 1861, upon the withdrawal of Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN as candidate for Attorney-General, Mr. CHAMPLAIN was substituted. In July, 1862, Governor MORGAN appointed him a member of the War Committee of his Congressional District, and, in conjunction with Hon. MARTIN GROVER and Hon. WILKES ANGEL, the duty was well and faithfully performed. He was again nominated for Attorney-General in 1863. In 1864, he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, favoring the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN. In April, 1867, he was elected a Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention of this State, where his participation in the debates exhibited the same finish, clearness and power which has always characterized his efforts. His speeches upon the Rights of Naturalized Citizens,

Suffrage, National Banks and in Defense of Personal Liberty, attracted wide attention for their forcible declaration of his sentiments on those subjects. That upon "Personal Liberty" has been extensively published in Democratic papers from Maine to California. He was elected Attorney-General in the fall of 1867. His popularity in his own section of the State was attested by the fact that, in the town in which he resides, he ran 150 ahead of his ticket; in the county about five hundred, and largely also in the adjoining counties; and his course justified his selection for the same position for another term.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN has served out his term of two years, as Attorney-General, with distinguished ability.

In March, 1868, the Democratic State Convention assembled at Tweddle Hall, Albany, to choose delegates to the National Convention.

It was an assemblage of the ablest men in the party. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Mr. CHAMPLAIN as its permanent President,—waiving the usual temporary organization, a compliment so rare in the history of the conventions of his party, that it was only once before conferred, upon Governor SEYMOUR, a flattering evidence of the great popularity of the recipient.

His opening speech, beginning with the exordium addressed to the representatives of the Democracy, "We have met to collect the tangled shreds of American liberty and weave anew the shattered fabric of the republic," was a model of power and eloquence.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN has, during his official term, participated in many important trials. He has met in the forum the giants of the legal profession in the State, and has been able to cope with them, advancing his professional reputation.

His first appearance in a capital case (by order of Governor FENTON) was on the trial of JOSEPH BROWN before the oyer and terminer of Columbia county in April, 1868. This case stands as one of the most celebrated in the annals of criminal jurisprudence. BROWN had abducted a little girl eleven years old from Ohio,—insured her life for \$5,000,—taken her to an obscure town in Columbia county,—murdered her and then fired the house to conceal the crime and buried the charred remains in the State of Connecticut. Three States were made the theatre of his crime, which involved abduction, fraud, perjury, arson and murder. A charge involving such gradations of turpitude and to be supported by circumstantial evidence alone, would call, in its investigation, for the highest legal talent and professional skill. Mr. CHAMPLAIN in his conduct of the case, in aid of the District Attorney, more than justified the expectations of his friends.

BROWN was convicted and executed.

A paper, opposed to Mr. CHAMPLAIN, politically, thus speaks of his effort:

“The first appearance of Attorney-General Champlain in an important case was in the trial of the murderer Brown, at Hudson. The trial excited great interest, and was concluded on the fourth day, resulting in the conviction of the accused. The papers speak in the highest terms of the management of the case by the Attorney-General. The correspondent of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* (Rep.) refers to the summing up as follows:

“When Mr. Andrews, the counsel for the prisoners, had concluded, Attorney-General Marshall B. Champlain then summed up for the prosecution. His was, indeed, an eloquent address. Step by step, he followed the Browns from Dayton, Ohio, then to Cleveland, where the \$5,000 insurance was effected on Angie Brown's life; then to Caanan, where, in September, Brown hired a house for a month, and then to the tea table half an hour before the

fire and the death of Angie Brown occurred. After that came the eloquence. The counsel, in harrowing language, pictured the remains of the dead child and the evidence of guilt so graphically, that for a moment one-half of the audience was in tears."

He was appointed by Governor FENTON to assist upon the trial of THOMPSON, at Troy,—a case that, from its attendant circumstances, excited great public interest. The *Troy Times*, the leading Republican organ in that county, paid him the following merited compliment in regard to his effort before the jury:

"There was great anxiety to hear this gentleman, who sat by during the progress of the trial apparently quite an indifferent spectator of the scene. He spoke with great eloquence and power, and made some strong points in his analysis of the testimony. He said he did not come here to prosecute the prisoner, seeking his life's blood, but to preserve, if possible, the integrity of the law, and to see to it that the public justice is administered. The jury must not permit sympathy for the prisoner's wife and mother to exercise any influence upon their minds, and they must remember that there is another widowed mother mourning over the desolation of her household, and a young wife waiting, waiting, not for the return of her husband, but for the time when she shall be called to him in the region beyond the skies. At times the Attorney-General was very eloquent, and more than justified the anticipations which his reputation had created in the minds of those who heard him for the first time. Judge Hogeboom was an attentive listener throughout Mr. Champlain's address—a compliment rarely paid by the court to counsel."

From the many testimonials of approval by the press, without distinction of party, with which Mr. CHAMPLAIN has been favored during his official term, we will only add that, upon the trial of HIGGINS, for murder in Jefferson county in December last, in the afternoon, the large court

room was filled to overflowing, and many were obliged to go away unable to find admission. This large crowd was in anticipation of the speech of Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN. A large number of ladies were present, comprising a great share of the grace and beauty of Watertown.

At the close of Judge HUNNARD's speech, Attorney-General CHAMPLAIN summed up for the prosecution in a masterly speech. He rapidly reviewed the testimony, making his points briefly and clearly, and in a most eloquent and impressive manner, bringing his arguments home to the minds of all who heard him. The medical testimony was handled in an able manner, and the stories of the various witnesses were linked together, showing the progress of the tragedy, step by step, until the victim expired in death. Judge HUBBARD had summed up the case for the defense with great earnestness and rare ingenuity. But all were charmed with the effect of the effort of the Attorney-General, and it was the universal voice when he had concluded, that his speech was the most effective and able ever delivered in that hall. HIGGINS was convicted of manslaughter and sent to State Prison for a term of years.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN was renominated for Attorney-General at the State Convention of his party in the fall of 1869, with the other State officers by acclamation.

It is a flattering compliment to Mr. CHAMPLAIN, who was reelected on increased vote, that it was mainly all received in the section of the State in which he resides. He ran a thousand ahead in Allegany county, and received nearly the entire vote in the town of his residence, and led his ticket handsomely in all the adjoining counties.

Fearless, able, firm and upright in public life, Mr. CHAMPLAIN is also honored in private life. As a neighbor and citizen, he is honored; his social qualities render him a

favorite in society, and his kindliness of heart, manifested in practical deeds of love, have attached him to the more humble.

WHEELER H. BRISTOL,

STATE TREASURER.

Mr. BRISTOL was born in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, January 16, 1818. He had none of the advantages of education except such as were derived from the common schools of the country. During his boyhood he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. At the age of eighteen he left home and became engaged with an engineering party upon the construction of the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Upon the completion of that work he went to Ohio and was engaged in various kinds of business until 1847, when he became engaged upon the construction of the New York and Erie railroad, where he remained until 1854, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad at Cincinnati, and continued upon that road until 1857, when he became one of the firm known as the McCallum Bridge Company in Cincinnati, and has continued as such during the past ten years, spending most of his time in the construction of bridges in the Western and Southern States. In 1863 and 1864, he was engaged in re-building bridges for the Government, which had been destroyed by the Confederate army to impede the progress of our soldiers. Among the prominent bridges re-constructed were the bridges at Bridgeport, Alabama, and London, Tennessee, and many others in the same States. In 1853, he was appointed by Governor SEYMOUR to fill the vacancy in the office of State Engineer, caused by the resignation of W. J. McALPINE, but business arrangements compelled him to decline the appointment. He was nominated upon the

Democratic ticket in 1853, for State Engineer, but the election resulted in the success of JOHN T. CLARK, the Whig candidate. The Democrats of Tioga county nominated him for Member of Assembly in 1863 and 1864, and although defeated in both elections, he ran largely ahead of his ticket, reducing the usual majority of 1,200 to about 350. He has held the office of Supervisor of the town of Tioga for the past two years, and was the only Democratic Supervisor in the county.

Mr. BRISTOL has always acted with the Democratic party. He gave liberally toward the support of the Government during the war, and sustained the Administration in its efforts to maintain the Union. He has always been steadfast and firm in his devotion to the Constitution, and opposed to every infringement of this heritage of the Nation. Possessed of ample means, mainly the result of his own remarkable energy, his liberal hand is ever open to the poor, and ready to help forward the enterprise of his neighbors. Whatever is of public interest finds in him ready co-operation. Though largely engaged in business, both in Cincinnati and Owego, at which latter place he has extensive iron works, he yet finds time to take an active part in all matters of local interest, political and social. He is a vestryman in his parish church, and gives to it a sincere interest and most liberal support, though not a communicant. The beauty of his residence at Glen Mary, near Owego, the former home of N. P. WILLIS, and named by him, is not more attractive than the hearty hospitality that generously awaits those who visit it. His character is read in his fine frank face, as a man who despises sham. He is outspoken and fearless, never courting popularity, and in consequence possessed of the more. He is untiring in energy, and courageous in what he believes to be his duty. Of the high estimate in

which his character is held as a citizen and man by those who know him best, no stronger assurance could be given than the vote of his county, which is strongly Republican, where he ran largely ahead of his ticket in the late canvass.

He was elected Treasurer of the State of New York in November, 1867, on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of 48,000. He discharged his duties faithfully and well, and was re-elected with his fellow State Officers in 1869.

VAN RENSSELAER RICHMOND,

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

VAN R. RICHMOND is a life-long engineer. He is thoroughly conversant with all the duties of that position on the canals. He was born in Preston, Chenango county, in January, 1812, being the eldest son of OLIVER RICHMOND. His father was a farmer, who died in 1853, at an advanced age. The son was educated at the Academy in Oxford, Chenango county, receiving a first rate practical business education.

Mr. RICHMOND, on attaining his majority, became engaged upon the Chenango canal, then in process of construction, and received from the State the appointment of Chairman in the engineering force. He remained on this canal, gradually rising in point of rank, until 1837, when he was appointed Resident Engineer on the Erie canal, and took up his residence in Lyons. In 1842, he was placed in charge of the entire Middle Division, under JONAS EARLL and DANIEL P. BISSELL, as Canal Commissioners. He held this position until 1848, when he resigned, in order to accept an appointment on the Oswego railroad.

About this time, the Canal Board decided to run a line for the enlarged canal from Jordan to the Cayuga Marshes. This work, including the aqueduct across the Seneca river, will be recognized as one of the most important along the entire canal. The Board, appreciating the necessity of having the most accomplished engineer to design the construction, after canvassing the merits of every man in their employ, and, in fact, of all the leading engineers of the State, selected Mr. RICHMOND as the man to whom

the trust could be most safely confided. The value of this choice will be the more readily understood, when we state that the Board was Whig in politics, while Mr. R. had never been any thing else than a Democrat. He accepted an appointment so flattering, perfected his plans, including the aqueduct, submitted them, and they were approved. They still remain, the most telling evidences of the skill, capacity and genius of their designer. Having satisfactorily arranged the plan, Mr. R. resigned in 1850.

He was at once tendered, and accepted, the office of Division Engineer of the Syracuse and Rochester direct railroad, which he held until 1852, when he was again appointed Division Engineer of the Middle Division of the Canals. A Whig Canal Board was again elected in the fall of 1853, the Hon. JOHN T. CLARK being chosen State Engineer. Very persistent efforts were made to secure the removal of Mr. RICHMOND, but Mr. CLARK turned away the most powerful influences, deciding to retain his services, a fact than which none could bear stronger testimony to his personal fitness and worth. The American party assumed control of the Canal Board in 1856, and at once removed Mr. R., for the only time in his life. He thereupon retired to his home in Lyons, where he resided until January, 1858, when, in obedience to the voice of the people, as expressed in the election of the preceding fall, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of State Engineer and Surveyor. He acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of the business public during the two years of his term, retiring with honor and additional credit. He was again elected in 1867. He is, of course, rendering entire satisfaction to the public in the method of his administration.

Of Mr. RICHMOND's superior abilities as an engineer we need not speak. The tributes to his capacities which we

have recorded are a sufficient attestation. He is also industrious, upright, faithful and energetic. He is of a tall and slender form, but is, nevertheless, capable of much physical endurance. His complexion is fair, hair light, eyes light blue. In short, he is an athlete, in mind and body.



SENATORS.

A. BLEECKER BANKS.

A. BLEECKER BANKS, the Senator from the Thirteenth District, was born in the city of New York March 7, 1835. His father, DAVID BANKS, is one of the oldest business men of New York, having established a law book publishing house in that city as early as 1802, and soon after connected with the same a branch house at Albany, the capital of the State. These establishments are now carried on by the sons of the founder, the present Senator being at the head of the branch house at Albany.

Mr. BANKS was educated to business, and at an early age became familiar with all the various branches of trade connected with printing and publishing books. The character of the business in which his father was engaged brought him in contact with men of the highest reputation, and made him familiar with authors whose works must continue to remain the standard of law literature for many generations to come. The influence thus exerted over his mind was not lost. It tended to shape his future course and inspired him with an ambition to make his own influence felt among those with whom he might be called upon to associate. At the age of nineteen he entered Columbia College and enjoyed the benefits of that

renowned institution. In 1857, when but twenty-two years of age, he assumed the management of the Albany-publishing house of BANKS & BROTHERS, and became one of the partners. In 1860 he was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Second District, Albany county. The odds were vastly against him, but his popularity was such that he cut down the large Republican majority of the previous year to 265. In 1861 he changed his residence to the Third, or what is better known as the City District, and was again put in nomination for the Assembly. This effort proved a success, and he was elected by a majority of 447. He was one of the youngest members of the House that year, but, from his knowledge of public men and measures, took rank at once as a man of influence; and although in a political minority was accorded places upon important committees.

In 1867, after a residence of ten years in Albany, his friends brought forward his name as a candidate for Senator. After a somewhat active canvass, he was nominated for that office by the County Convention, and was elected over CHARLES H. ADAMS, by a majority of 1,166. He was re-elected last fall over Hon. LORENZO D. COLLINS, one of the most popular Republicans in his district, by an increased majority.

Senator BANKS does not make pretensions to oratory. His power to influence men lies in his activity, his keen discernment, quick judgment and careful analysis of character. He is ready to give his energies in aid of public enterprises, and uniformly acquires the position of a leader in whatever he undertakes. Always a favorite among those who know him best, he cannot fail to become popular with his associates in the Senate, and with the widening circle of acquaintance to which his position must introduce him.

ISAIAH BLOOD.

ISAIAH BLOOD, Senator from the Fifteenth District, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, February 13, 1810. His father, SYLVESTER BLOOD, was a manufacturer of scythes, a business which he established upwards of sixty years ago.

ISAIAH received only a district school education. Leaving school, he entered his father's establishment as an apprentice to the trade. His energetic industry was early developed. He worked as no other boy in the shop worked. When he had mastered the calling he took his place as a journeyman, receiving as wages eighty-seven cents a day.

In February, 1831, Mr. BLOOD was united in marriage to Miss GATES, of Ballston. At this time his father had a branch establishment some three miles from his principal place in a lonely region known as "The Hollow," on the road between Ballston and Saratoga. When ISAIAH was married, his father offered him a choice between taking charge of the shops in the Hollow or of a store in which he had an interest. The son chose the shops, and the newly married couple moved to a house adjoining the works. Here, still working for eighty-seven cents a day, ISAIAH BLOOD labored for three years, and his wife, a true helpmeet and a noble woman, eked out her husband's scanty income by taking the workmen as boarders.

Thus these two, whose later lives have been blessed with abundant wealth, toiled bravely and cheerfully through the time that tested, best of all, the quality of their hearts. Before the end of the three years Mr. BLOOD had gained an enviable reputation as a workman.

His constant endeavor was to improve the quality of the goods turned out at his father's establishment. His skill did not escape observation, and after a time there came to the young mechanic a capitalist from Watertown, N. Y., who offered to lend him \$10,000 and to set him up in business in that city. When this fact reached the ears of the elder Mr. BLOOD he sensibly concluded that it was desirable to retain his son's services, so he offered him a partnership, which ISAIAH accepted.

The spirit of enterprise which possessed the young man, obtained now a fuller scope for action. He soon proposed to erect new buildings, repair the old ones, improve the machinery, employ more hands and extend the business far beyond what were then its limits. His father doubted the expediency of these innovations, whereupon the son, backed by his fortune, which consisted then almost solely of pluck and industry, offered to buy out the whole establishment and pay for it a given sum within a fixed time.

The bargain was struck, and before the time had expired the money was paid.

In the meantime BLOOD's scythes were acquiring a great reputation with the farmers not only of New York but of adjoining States. In 1852, the manufacture of axes was added to the business. At the present time there is scarcely a farmer in the country but speaks of these implements in terms of high praise. The enormous growth of Senator BLOOD's business, since he assumed its sole management, affords a striking illustration of what can be done by industry and enterprise when these qualities are united to integrity and liberality. His trade now extends through all the southern and western States, including California and Oregon, and he exports scythes in large quantities to Australia as well as to Canada. An idea of its magnitude may be gleaned from the fact that a single firm in St. Louis

sold, last year, two thousand dozen of BLOOD's axes. In these two branches of industry he employs more than two hundred men. His manufactory of scythes is the largest of the kind in the world.

In politics Senator BLOOD has been a life-long and consistent Democrat. He was chosen at an early age supervisor of the town of Milton (in which Ballston is located), and this office has been conferred upon him very many times since. In 1859 he was nominated for State Senator, and although the district had usually gone strongly Republican, he was nevertheless elected by a handsome majority. He had had some experiences in military matters, having attained to the rank of major in the State militia, and was therefore placed on the Military committee of the Senate. This appointment seemed of little significance when it was made, but subsequent events gave to the acts of that committee a great and lasting importance. It was during Mr. BLOOD's first term in the Senate that Sumter was fired upon and the war began. He entered, with all the remarkable energy of his character, into the patriotic ardor which that event inspired. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Military committee, with unexampled promptness, reported a bill pledging the credit of the State for the necessary expense of putting in the field New York's full quota of volunteers.

Retiring from the Senate at the close of the year 1861, Mr. BLOOD devoted his attention, once more, to his business, but he continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of our troops. From his ample fortune he contributed most liberally to the aid of the families of our soldiers. His charity, however, was most unostentatious. The well-spring of his bounty was a kindly heart and not the mere love of approbation. Many a poor family in Saratoga county blesses the name of ISAIAH BLOOD to-day, but his good deeds are not advertised in public places.

When the political canvass of 1869 commenced, great interest was manifested by both parties in regard to the possession of the doubtful senatorial districts. The Democrats, apparently, had small chance of success in the fifteenth, but when it was announced that Mr. BLOOD had consented to become a candidate the hopes of his friends were greatly raised. Nor were these hopes doomed to disappointment, for, at the election which followed, Senator BLOOD received more than two thousand majority over his competitor, the Hon. TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE, late Speaker of the Assembly.

As a Senator Mr. BLOOD is a hard-working, conscientious representative of the will of his constituents; not given to speech-making, but faithful in his attention to duty.

In personal appearance he is of medium height, of vigorous frame and of fine complexion. He wears the weight of his years lightly and does not appear to be more than fifty years old. His eyes are bright and clear, his features regular and his forehead broad and high. His hair, which originally was of a light brown color, is beginning to turn grey.

Senator BLOOD has only one child living, a daughter, who is married to HENRY KNICKERBOCKER, Esq., a distinguished broker of the city of New York. She is a lady of rare graces and accomplishments.

The following estimate of Senator BLOOD's character was kindly furnished to the compiler of this volume by Judge GEO. G. SCOTT, of Saratoga:

Mr. BLOOD was born sixty years ago. Although in years the Nestor of the Senate, he is nevertheless, in physical and mental vigor, as well as in personal appearance, a young man — younger indeed than many at forty-five. He comes from a long-lived stock. His grandfather was yet living when he (Mr. BLOOD) was also a grand-

father. The instance of *five* generations, by direct descent, in one family, all living at the same time, has not often occurred since the days of the antediluvians.

Senator BLOOD is a native of the old Democratic town of Ballston, and the eldest child of the late SYLVESTER BLOOD. He received a good common school education, and was brought up to the business of his father, to wit: manufacturing scythes. About 1837 he bought out his father, who owned a small scythe factory upon the Kaya-derosseras, at "Blood's Hollow," now "Bloodville," a mile and a half north of Ballston Spa. By strict attention to his business, he was enabled in a few years to enlarge his establishment to its present capacity, including the additional business of manufacturing axes. "Blood's scythes" and "Blood's axes" are favorably known throughout most of the agricultural portions of North America. By this business, in connection with some fortunate speculations, he has succeeded in amassing a large fortune. We do not venture to set down the figures, for we might miss them by half a million.

Senator BLOOD has an iron constitution, and an indomitable will. His capacity for the rapid transaction of business is marvellous, and whatever he does is invariably well done. He seems intuitively to thoroughly understand every one with whom he comes in contact.

He is foremost in the promotion of all public enterprises, and responds liberally to the demands incessantly made upon him for religious and charitable purposes.

It is fortunate to the State to have such men as Senator BLOOD in the Legislature. But extraordinary business capacity and accurate knowledge of men, such as he possesses, are peculiarly adapted to arduous and responsible administrative positions.

He was born and educated a Democrat, and has always

adhered to the faith. His *debut* in politics was in 1847, when he was elected supervisor of the Whig town of Milton by 147 majority. In 1851, he was elected member of assembly from the first assembly district of Saratoga county; in the spring of 1859, again supervisor of Milton; and in the fall of that year, Senator from the fifteenth district, then composed of the present fifteenth district, except Schenectady. In 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress for the eighteenth congressional district, but the adverse current was too potent for flesh and *blood* to stem; nevertheless he made a gallant resistance. Four or five years ago, the Republicans captured Milton from the Democrats, who had then held the town for several years, and the conquerors bore sway as if their dominion were permanent. But in 1869 Mr. BLOOD was brought out against their strongest man for the supervisorship, and elected by twenty-seven majority. Last fall he carried the fifteenth senate district by a majority of 2,000 over the Republican Achilles, speaker Younglove, reversing the majority of 1868, and carrying with him *five* Democratic members of assembly, in the place of *five* Republican members of the previous year. This extraordinary result demonstrated his strength before the people, has attracted the attention of politicians, and placed him prominently on the list of the COMING MEN of the Empire State.

Since writing the above, Mr. BLOOD has been re-elected Supervisor by a majority of 429, a gain of 402 over his majority in 1869.

GEORGE BOWEN.

Mr. BOWEN represents the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, which is composed of the counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee. This district, for the last two terms, was ably represented by Hon. RICHARD CROWLEY; and, judging from what we have been able to learn of Mr. BOWEN, we are satisfied that the mantle of responsibility has fallen on good shoulders. As Mr. BOWEN belongs to the Republican minority, there is not that opportunity for him to distinguish himself which would otherwise exist; but he exhibits a wide-awake attention to the wants of his constituency, and to the general welfare, and an ability to make the most of the opportunities afforded him for urging his claims for a hearing, which cannot be gainsaid.

Mr. BOWEN is in the prime of life; just that age when the maturity of thought and the vigor of youth blend in a harmonious effectiveness. He was born at Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., September 28th, 1831. His mother's maiden name was ANNA CONE; and his father was Dr. ABIEL BOWEN, who, in his earlier years was a practicing physician, but for the last twenty years of his life was a farmer.

Until Mr. BOWEN was fourteen years of age, he enjoyed only the educational advantages of the common school. After that time, he attended the Millville Academy in Orleans county, and the Cary Collegiate Institute in Genesee county. He also taught school a couple of winters. But his chief aim was to adopt the practice of the law for his profession; and, with that end in view, he studied with Hon. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Hon. SETH WAKEMAN, and W. G. BRYAN, at Batavia, being admitted to practice in December, 1852, at Rochester. Among his examiners on

that occasion was Senator JAMES WOOD, of Geneseo. Four years after his admission to the bar, his legal abilities received recognition from the Republican party by an election to the office of District Attorney for Genesee county. In 1862 he was appointed Postmaster at Batavia by President LINCOLN, and remained in that capacity for four years.

In Batavia, Mr. BOWEN is recognized as a first-class business man. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Batavia, and of the Holland Purchase Insurance Company. He is also one of the Trustees of the State Institution for the Blind at Batavia, having been appointed to the latter position of trust by Governor HOFFMAN. These places of prominent importance which are held by Mr. BOWEN, are the best commentary on his character. They bespeak a confidence on the part of the public which requires no words of praise to give an estimate of his worth and excellence. Mr. BOWEN has an eminently legal mind, and though he seldom takes the floor, when he does so, he speaks with much clearness, fluency and force, commanding at all times a most respectful attention.

He serves on the Committees on Claims and Printing.

JOHN J. BRADLEY.

Senator BRADLEY is the representative of the Seventh Senatorial District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the city of New York, a district which embraces more wealth than any other district of the State. He is a native of the city of New York, and was born in the Third Ward in March, 1831. He will therefore be thirty-nine years of age before the close of the present session. His parents were Irish, and came to this country from Ireland in 1827.

Mr. BRADLEY was educated at the grammar school of Columbia College. At the age of sixteen, he entered into the employ of the importing house of GEORGE PEARCE & Co., as a clerk, where he remained for five years, occupying, most of the time, the most confidential position in that house. He then engaged in the livery stable business at the corner of Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street, and is now one of the most enterprising livery stable proprietors in the city of New York.

In 1855, when twenty-four years of age, he, at the urgent solicitation of the Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward, became a candidate for Councilman. The district was considered a forlorn hope, but Mr. BRADLEY was elected by a majority of three votes, and held the position for three years. In 1857 he received the nomination for Alderman in the Fourteenth Aldermanic District, and was elected by a large majority. His course, while holding that position, was such as to meet the commendation of business men of the district. In fact he was one of the most influential members of the Board.

In 1861 he was nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth Senatorial District, then composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the city of New York. This was the first year of the war. Both wings of the party united in his support, and, although the district was the stronghold of the Republican party in the city, Mr. BRADLEY was elected by a handsome vote. The Republican party, however, ran two candidates, Mr. MANNIERE and Mr. SMITH, enabling Mr. BRADLEY to secure his election by a plurality of about one thousand votes. He took an active part in the Senate during the sessions of 1862 and 1863, making one of the most attentive and industrious members of that body. He served on three committees, being chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, a position to which he was assigned by Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL, and was also a member of the Committees on Claims and on Indian Affairs.

In 1866 he was nominated by Mayor HOFFMAN and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen as President of the Croton Aqueduct Department. The incumbent of that office held on the position, claiming the right to do so under one of those clauses in the tax levy which the Legislature placed in that bill at the close of the session of that year. A mandamus being refused by the courts, Mr. BRADLEY gave up the contest.

In the year 1867 he was nominated by Tammany Hall as the representative of the Seventh Senatorial District. The Mozart and Democratic Union factions of the Democratic party nominated JOHN HARDY, a young man who has heretofore shown himself a man of great strength before the people in one portion of the district. The Republicans united on CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, who had made considerable reputation in the Board of Councilmen. The contest in the district was a spirited one, and one of the

most hotly fought of any district in the State. Mr. BRADLEY not only came out successful, but lacked only fifty-eight votes of receiving a majority over both of his opponents.

In the campaign of 1869, Mr. BRADLEY ran against Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Republican, and RICHARD O'BRIEN, Democrat, and was re-elected by a majority of 6,654 over the combined vote of both of his opponents. He is Chairman of the Committees on Insurance, and Privileges and Elections, and is a member of the Committee on Salt.

In person Senator BRADLEY is of medium size and height; has light brown hair, blue eyes and fresh countenance. He is a gentleman of considerable wealth, which he has accumulated by his superior business attainments and strict attention to whatever he undertakes.

WILLIAM H. BRAND.

Senator BRAND, of the twenty-first senatorial district, was born at Leonardsville, Madison county, on the twentieth day of April, 1824. His parents were of English and Scotch descent, and were natives of Brand's Iron Works, in the State of Rhode Island. He recited his first lesson at the district school-house in his native village; and prosecuted his maturer studies at Whitestown Seminary. He remained at this flourishing institution, then known under the corporate name of Clinton Seminary, for three years, applying himself indefatigably to his books; and it was here that he laid the foundation of that solid, substantial education, which has prepared him so well for his life of influence and usefulness. Subsequently, he employed his time in teaching, then as a clerk in a country store, and finally as a merchant. His honesty, and strait-forward integrity of purpose won him hosts of personal friends. Various offices of trust were conferred upon him, while he was still quite young, and he discharged the duties they imposed, so honorably and well, that he soon gained for himself a large place in the confidence of the public.

In 1851, he was appointed deputy sheriff; in 1855, census marshal, and in the meantime, he was frequently presented by the Whig party as its candidate for superintendent of schools. His thorough acquaintance with the political history of the country, and his ability to serve his county, being recognized by all, he was nominated by the Republicans of the first district of Madison county in 1861, for member of assembly, and

was elected by a majority of 71 votes, over CHARLES GREEN, Esq., of the town of Hamilton. His opponent, up to this time, had been a Republican; but became the candidate of those whose platform had just announced as the great panacea of all our political ills, that rebels in arms for the destruction of our free institutions, "should be approached with the olive branch in one hand, and with liberal proffers of peace in the other." Mr. BRAND took his seat on the first Tuesday in January, 1862, and met and defeated the powerful effort then made for the division of Madison county. He showed, in his speeches, the great difficulty, expense, and utter inexpediency of such a measure and put an end forever to all attempts at the division of the county. His ability, unquestioned honesty and acknowledged fidelity to the interests of his constituency, secured his re-election, in 1862, by a majority of 1504, over Colonel JOHN B. COE, his Democratic competitor. On retaking his seat in 1863, he devoted himself with renewed zeal to the interests of his party, and was active in securing the election of a Republican United States Senator. Throughout his term of office, his voice and votes were found in favor of the doctrine, "that the shortest way to peace was in the most stupendous preparations for war," that slavery, being the primal cause of our civil war, should be permitted to die by its own suicidal hand, and that resistance to the rebellious enemies of our country was obedience to God. Whether in legislative halls, or at home, he was always active and out-spoken in his approval of the administration of LINCOLN, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, and often advocated to the public, that no sacrifice, however great, whether of treasures or of blood, should be withheld, which was necessary to the preservation of the Union. In 1862, Mr. BRAND assisted in recruiting, was a member of the war loan committee of his town,

and delivered an earnest and eloquent address to the soldiers on their departure for the field. Through all the reverses and triumphs, while engaged in its struggle for national life, the country found in him a loyal heart, the Republican party a steadfast supporter, and the soldiers a true, appreciative, patriotic friend. In 1867, 1868, and 1869, Mr. BRAND served his town on the board of supervisors of Madison county, and was a member of the committee on equalization of assessments during those years. He was formerly a free soil whig, or as they were then scornfully called "a woolly head." He became a member of the Republican party at its formation; and he has been several times a member of its State conventions. He was nominated at the senatorial convention of the twenty-first district, held at Syracuse, on the twenty-ninth day of September, 1869; and received on the first formal ballot 25 votes; thus becoming the unanimous choice of the convention. He received in his district 11,645 votes, and CHARLES S. FAIRCHILDS, Democrat, received 7,769 votes; thus electing him by a majority of 3,876 votes over his Democratic opponent.

As a politician, Mr. BRAND's reputation is honorable; as a man, unexceptionable; and justly entitling him to the confidence so generously bestowed upon him by his constituents.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL.

WILLIAM CAULDWELL, Senator from the ninth district, was born in New York city on the twelfth of October, 1824, and is consequently in the forty-sixth year of his age. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother, like himself, was born in the metropolis. Like so many men who have carved out by personal industry and indomitable will, a reputation, and secured a competence, Mr CAULDWELL had only the benefits of a common school education. Early in life he began to learn the trade of a printer ; and this, probably as much as any thing else, was the basis of his future success. He is now one of the editors and publishers of the New York Sunday Mercury, one of the most widely circulated journals in the Union, having become connected with it in 1850.

Senator CAULDWELL has always taken an active interest in politics, and yet has often refused many offers of political advancement. One of the earliest residents of the village of Morrisania, in Westchester county, which was dedicated in the year 1848, and in which the father of Senator CAULDWELL erected the first dwelling, he has aided in making it one of the most prosperous and noticeable places in the State, it now being, in all respects, a city, having a population of upwards of 20,000, and an assessed valuation of nearly \$5,000,000. For thirteen consecutive years he has been its supervisor, chosen often without opposition, and always by an overwhelming majority. For four years of that period, he has held the position of President of the Board of Trustees of the town, and for three consecutive years filled the responsible position of Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester county. He has also taken a deep interest

in the cause of public education, serving for nine or ten years in the board of education of his town, and had aided materially in promoting the facilities now enjoyed by the people for popular education. In short, his name is connected with almost everything pertaining to the improvement, growth and prosperity of his section of Westchester, and throughout the county he enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the people.

Mr. CAULDWELL was presented for the position of State Senator in 1867, not entirely with his own consent. But once nominated he entered into the canvass with spirit, and was elected by the largest majority ever before given for any man in the district, which comprises the counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam. Mr. CAULDWELL is and always has been a Democrat, and enjoys, in no restricted way, the confidence and esteem of his associates. Among the members of the Senate there are few who possess a more practical mind, or bring to their aid a more extended experience. He was re-elected to the present senate by 2,274 majority. He is Chairman of the Committees on State Prisons, and Roads and Bridges, two of the most important and laborious committees in the Senate. He is also a member of the Committees on Villages and Public Printing. No district in the State presents such a mass of legislation as the ninth senatorial district. The suburban character of a large portion of Westchester county is productive of measures partaking of mixed city and rural features; and they are presented in a maze of bewildering confusion. It is vital, in such a case, to have a representative industrious, clear-headed and sagacious, and such a man is Senator CAULDWELL, in an eminent degree. Although having more interests intrusted to him than any Senator around the circle, he rarely loses a bill, and never fails to advance his measures with singular rapidity.

ORLOW W. CHAPMAN.

Senator CHAPMAN, representing the twenty-fourth district (Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties) is one of the younger members of the senate. His age is thirty-seven years. He was born in Ellington, Connecticut, on the seventh of January, 1832. His father CALVIN CHAPMAN, was a farmer. Young CHAPMAN, having acquired a good ordinary education at the Ellington Academy, began by teaching a district school at Tolland, Connecticut, when he was seventeen years of age; and during three succeeding winters he taught at East Long Meadow, Massachusetts. Entering Union College in this State as a sophomore in 1851, he was graduated with his class in 1854, though he had occupied a part of his time in teaching. Subsequently he was engaged at Fergusonville Academy, Delaware county, as Professor of Languages. In 1856, Mr. CHAPMAN began the study of the law with ROBERT PARKER, formerly a partner of the Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, and finishing his course removed to Binghamton, where he was wholly unacquainted, in 1858, and established himself in the practice of his profession. Among the men of talent and reputation practicing law in Binghamton at that time were LEWIS SEYMOUR, GILES W. HOTCHKISS, afterward member of congress, and the late Hon. D. S. DICKINSON. The young lawyer rapidly gained position, and in the summer of 1862, in accordance with a petition of the bar of Binghamton, he was appointed district attorney, for the unexpired term of GEORGE NORTHRUP, deceased. In the fall of the same year he was elected to fill the office, and in 1865 was re-

elected, leading his ticket. At the time when he was chosen senator in the year 1867, one year of his official term as district attorney remained to be filled. Politically Mr. CHAPMAN has always been a staunch Republican.

Mr. CHAPMAN's time has been almost exclusively given to the duties of his profession.

As district attorney, Mr. CHAPMAN's record was singularly good. His faithfulness and ability were conceded, and were conspicuously shown in many important cases. His re-election to the senate, in the campaign of 1869, was accomplished by 3,319 majority over ALANSON MUNGER.

As a citizen and public officer Mr. CHAPMAN enjoys universal esteem. He resides permanently in Binghamton. In the senate he is a member of the committees on literature and judiciary.

THOMAS J. CREAMER.

Senator CREAMER is the youngest member of the present senate, and, perhaps the youngest man that has ever held a seat in that body. He is of Irish descent, and was born on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1842, and is, therefore, in his twenty-eighth year.

Mr. CREAMER may truly be termed a self-made man, having, by his own energy and perseverance, worked his way to the present prominent position he occupies in the councils of the State without the advantage of a collegiate education, which many of our public men have had, and without even the privilege of a common school education, which most of the young men of the present time possess. He has, nevertheless, by close application and untiring energy, fitted himself for the duties of the high position which he now holds, far better than most men upon whom a small fortune has been expended in academical training.

At the age of ten years he left the public schools in the city of New York, and engaged as an errand boy in a dry goods establishment, where he remained several years.

Few have ever started to fight life's battles at an earlier age, and few men have achieved the same success within such a short period. Mercantile life did not suit his tastes, and he resolved upon a change to that of a professional. The profession of law being more in accordance with his turn of mind, he applied himself diligently night and day to his studies, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted as a member of the New York bar. Soon after this he commenced taking an active part in politics, and was elected a member of assembly in the fall of 1864, polling the largest vote ever cast for a candidate in the district.

In the Legislature of 1865, he took an active part in the debates on all questions relating to the city of New York, and delivered several able speeches in opposition to the establishment of commission government. He served during that session on the committees on claims and roads and bridges. He was re-elected in the fall of 1865, by over 2,000 majority, and was one of the most active members on the Democratic side during the session of 1866. He served on the committees on railroads, claims and engrossed bills, and won for himself, while a member, the friendship of even his political opponents, by his straightforward and manly defense of his principles. During that session he was a strong advocate of a change in our militia law, in order to place the old foggy generals on the retired list, and did more to bring about the desired change than any other member of the Legislature.

Mr. CREAMER was re-elected in the fall of 1866 by a unanimous vote, no one in the district being willing to run in opposition to him. In the session of 1867 he served on the committees on insurance and on privileges and elections, and also was a member of the grinding committee. He was chairman of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, and made a very able report to the assembly in connection with the same. During the session he developed a talent as a legislator far better than at any former period, and was universally acknowledged as one of the most upright, efficient and capable members on the floor.

Few men in the assembly commanded that universal respect and confidence of all connected with the Legislature as did "Tom" CREAMER. During his career in the assembly not a breath of suspicion has ever been raised against him—he has passed through all the temptations and trying ordeals of three sessions, and that too when,

according to general report, corruption was the rule and honesty the exception. In the fall of 1867, Mr. CREAMER was unanimously nominated by the Tammany Democracy of the sixth senatorial district, comprising the tenth, eleventh, and seventeenth wards of the city of New York, and was elected by a majority of 12,500, the largest majority ever received by a senator, and was re-elected in 1869 by a majority of 10,600. In the senate he is a member of the important committees on municipal affairs and judiciary, and is chairman of the committee on printing, and although the youngest man in that body, he has already taken a prominent position, and is one of the most influential members on the Democratic side. Mr. CREAMER is a good general debater, and though not gifted with that plethora of language which characterizes many of our public men, yet he is possessed of those more essential qualities of a practical and successful legislator—a clear and attractive manner of presenting a question, concise and logical method of exposition, quickness of perception both as to his own position and opportunities, as well as those of his opponents. He is an argumentative and forcible speaker, carrying with him that earnestness which is almost certain of conviction; has thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, and a personal bearing to all with whom he comes in contact calculated to rally strong support. He is a firm friend, adhering with great tenacity to those whom he classifies as his personal friends. Mr. CREAMER is a member of the Tammany Hall general committee in New York, and with the same care in the future as in the past, is destined to win still higher honors and wield an important influence in the politics of his city and State.

He is above the medium height, standing nearly six feet, slim built, and weighing about one hundred and sixty

pounds, dresses with scrupulous care and good taste, has dark brown hair, dark gray eyes, light complexion and gentlemanly manner. He is unmarried, but too young to be classified in the list of bachelors.

AUGUSTUS R. ELWOOD.

HON. A. R. ELWOOD is the successor of Mr. VAN PETTEN, and represents the Twentieth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Herkimer and Otsego. He was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, October 18, 1819, where he still resides. He is of English and German descent upon his father's side. His maternal ancestors came from Connecticut. His family were old settlers of Otsego, and its members have been among its most staunch residents. His father was an industrious and successful farmer. Mr. ELWOOD commenced life as a merchant, in which pursuit, by his active business habits, his resolute will and exemplary character, he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Owing to ill-health, he withdrew from personal participation in mercantile pursuits a few years since, although still retaining his interest in the establishment.

Mr. ELWOOD, even before he became of age, took a warm interest in politics. In early life he was a Democrat, and contributed largely to the success of that party in his section. He was appointed Postmaster of Richfield Springs in 1842, and held the office until 1848. He was also Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1841. In the controversies of the period, within the Democratic ranks, Mr. ELWOOD zealously supported Free Soil principles. He was a member of the famous Buffalo Convention, and has ever remained a consistent and zealous exponent of its cardinal ideas. He supported MARTIN VAN BUREN for President in 1848, for which offense he was removed from the office of Postmaster by President POLK, whom he had helped to elect.

Mr. ELWOOD's political tact, discerning judgment, organizing talent, and ability to shrewdly forecast events, led the people frequently to send him to the Conventions of his party; and he has thus taken a prominent part in the initiative of many important public movements. He was a member of the Convention held at Saratoga Springs in 1855, and assisted in the organization of the National Republican Party in Philadelphia, in 1856, voting for the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention in 1860, casting his vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In 1862 and 1863, he was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, in which capacity he exhibited marked sagacity and resources as a party manager.

Mr. ELWOOD is very popular in his native county, notwithstanding the Republican party there, unfortunately for itself, has been fearfully torn by warring factions. He held the office of County Clerk during the term beginning in 1859 and expiring in 1861; and was Supervisor of his town from 1865 to 1868, and for two years served as Chairman of the Board. Efforts have been frequently made to induce him to allow the use of his name for various honorable positions, but he has uniformly declined. During the late political campaign, Mr. ELWOOD contested for the nomination of the Republican Convention with Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court, and Member of Assembly in 1869. The canvass was a brisk one, resulting in the nomination and triumphant election of the former. Mr. ELWOOD is not a debater, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, although, when occasion demands, he expresses his views with great clearness and cogency. He has, also, those higher qualifications necessary to a successful legislator, and which are peculiar to organizing and executive minds.

Mr. ELWOOD, in 1846, married a daughter of the late Hon. JAMES HYDE, an estimable and educated lady, whose occasional contributions to the literature of the day display marked originality of conception, deep thought and beauty of diction. Mr. ELWOOD is of median stature and slender build, but of that wiry and nervous organization which but needs a moderate degree of health to accomplish great results.

SAMUEL H. FROST.

Among the earlier settlers of Long Island were a Quaker family named FROST, the ancestors of the present Senator from the First District.

SAMUEL FROST, the father of the subject of this sketch, did not embrace the peculiar religious views of the Friends; but he possessed much of the direct earnestness of manner and integrity of purpose which so frequently characterize the descendants of that peaceful sect. He was, by calling, a mechanic, and resided in New York city, where, on the second day of August, 1818, SAMUEL H. FROST was born.

He was educated at the White Plains Academy, where he spent some three years. After leaving school he returned to New York, and was engaged for several years in business, meeting with more than ordinary success.

About the year 1840 Mr. Frost removed to Richmond county, where he owns a fine farm, on which, ever since that time, he has resided.

In his political convictions Mr. Frost formerly affiliated with the Whig party. He was an enthusiastic admirer of HENRY CLAY, and he still recurs with pride and pleasure to the days of '44, when Kentucky's greatest orator led the hosts of his party in that gallant but unsuccessful struggle for the Presidency.

New questions arose after the death of the Whig party, and on these Mr. Frost found his sentiments in sympathy with those of the Democracy, in which party he has been a faithful and active worker for nearly twenty years.

He was chosen for six successive terms Supervisor for

the town of Marshland, where he resides, and for twelve years he has been Superintendent of the Poor of Richmond county.

He was elected to the Senate in the fall of 1869, receiving a majority of 858 votes over his Republican competitor, GILBERT C. DEANE.

In personal appearance, Senator Frost is rather below the medium height, with dark hair and eyes, and full beard. His face indicates firmness and decision of character.

HENRY WEBB GENET.

Senator GENET was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 27th, 1828. His father was JOHN M. GENET, a native of France, who came to America during the troubles which ensued upon the French Revolution. His mother was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in childhood. Mr. GENET, the elder, removed to Albany when his son was about one year of age, and went into commercial business near the river. HENRY attended school in Albany for several years, and then taking a fancy for the life of an agriculturist, was placed upon a farm in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, where he remained four or five years, diligently prosecuting his literary studies during the winter months. When about sixteen years of age he left the farm and entered the Glens Falls Academy, where he remained about a year and a half, when he went to the city of New York, where his father was then residing.

When about nineteen years of age, he entered the University of the city of New York, at which he remained two years, and then entered the law office of Mr. HASTINGS, in that city, and was, in due time, admitted, finishing his preparatory studies in the office of McCUNN & MONCRIFF. He was, in early life, an enthusiastic admirer of HENRY CLAY, and, during the life of that great man, naturally acted with the Whig party. On the dissolution of that organization, he joined the Democracy, with which he has ever since co-operated. In 1857, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Board of Councilmen from the Twelfth Ward of New York. The following year he was elected Alderman, and re-elected two years after, being

chosen President of the Board during the last two years of his term. In 1861 he was elected to the responsible office of County Clerk, the duties of which he faithfully discharged during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864.

During the three most important years of the war, viz.: the years ending January 1st, 1864, Mr. GENET, as President of the Board of Aldermen, was, *ex officio*, a member of the War Fund Committee, of which the Mayor of the city and the President of the Board of Councilmen were also *ex officio* members. Every one remembers the constant and valuable aid rendered by this organization to the National Government, during the dark era of our history, and there was, on the Committee, no one who privately, or in his public capacity, was found more ready to support every measure dictated by patriotism than Mr. GENET; and his votes will always be found in favor of the most lavish support, in blood and treasure, of our threatened nationality.

Mr. GENET represented the 21st Assembly District of New York in the Assembly of 1866. He was closely attentive to the business of the House, and took interest in all matters of general legislation. His genial warmth won for him many friends, who sustained him in matters affecting his own district, in which he took a special and lively interest, resulting usually in success. He was a most efficient worker. He was elected to the Senate in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, in evidence of the appreciation of his excellent services. Mr. GENET is a thorough politician, of potent influence, and is popular outside of his own party for his lack of narrow and exclusively partisan notions. He has shown himself thoroughly active during the present session. He occupies the important position of Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and is also a member of the Committees on Militia and on Engrossed Bills.

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.

Senator GRAHAM was born in the town of Minisink, Orange county, September 8, 1819. His paternal ancestors came to this country from Ireland, while those of his mother were Holland immigrants. In his qualities of mind and person, he combines the excellent characteristics of these two nations. He has all the solidity, industry and persistence of the Hollander, with the genial warmth, unselfish benevolence and patriotic ardor of the intelligent Irishman. He received an academic education at the Montgomery (Orange county) and Ridgebury (New Jersey) Academies.

Mr. GRAHAM's business life has been confined to that of banking. He entered the Middletown Bank in 1841 as Teller, and in 1844 was made its Cashier. It was in this institution that he achieved a reputation as a financier of superior qualities — an inflexibly honest banker, and a faithful and laborious officer. He necessarily acquired an intimate acquaintance with the business men of Orange and other counties, who were won by his courtesy and fair dealing, and esteemed him for his personal worth and capacities. After twenty years of faithful service in this institution, he was (in 1860) chosen President of the Wallkill Bank, which position he still holds, retaining the approval of all for his careful discharge of his responsibilities, his uprightness and sound judgment.

Mr. GRAHAM has but twice before held public office, and the large majority by which he was then chosen was practical evidence of the appreciation in which he was held. In 1857, he was elected County Treasurer of Orange county, and re-elected at the close of his first term.

During the six years that he discharged the duties of the office, he showed himself not unworthy the trust reposed in him. He entered the canvass for Senator in 1867 under serious disadvantages. The district in which he was nominated, and which he now represents, had for three successive terms sent to the Senate Hon. HENRY R. LOW (well known to many of our readers), the last time by a majority of 551. Mr. Low's prestige was, therefore, against Senator GRAHAM. But he was so strong in the confidence of the people that he gave additional impetus to the tide in his own district, and was chosen by a majority of 633. He was re-elected to the present Senate, over GEORGE CLARK, Republican, by a majority of 595. Mr. GRAHAM is not a man who has either the disposition or the art of holding the Senate from the dispatch of business by fine forensic talent, but he has those other and higher qualities of a successful legislator—attentive application to business, discriminating perception, and careful, quiet and persistent management. His clear judgment is highly appreciated and sought after, especially on questions of finance. Lieutenant-Governor BEACH but gave appropriate recognition at once to his powers and uprightness, when he made him Chairman of two responsible Committees in the Senate—those of Banks and Public Expenditures.

Senator GRAHAM's private and social life adds to his honor. The friends of benevolent and humane movements rely upon him as a wise counselor and willing contributor. The sick and wounded heroes of the late conflict with armed treason, had their sufferings frequently relieved by his kind offices. He has always been a firm Democrat, but never a bigoted partisan.

JACOB HARDENBURGH.

JACOB HARDENBURGH was born at New Paltz, Ulster county, 1823. His father, RICHARD HARDENBURGH, was a farmer of Dutch descent, who, while he earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, appreciated the value of bookish lore, and sought to give to his son a liberal education.

When JACOB was six years old, the family removed to Shawangunk, in Ulster county. Here he obtained the rudiments of his education, and subsequently, at the New Paltz Academy, he prepared himself for a collegiate course. He entered Rutger's College, New Jersey, in the year 1841, and was graduated, with the honors of the institution, in 1844.

After leaving college, Mr. HARDENBURGH began the double duty of earning his living and preparing himself for his chosen profession — the law. He removed to Fonda, Montgomery county, where he entered into an engagement as teacher in the academy there. As an instructor, he was not only very capable but very popular. Wholly free from the assumption of undue authority, modest almost to a fault, genial and frank-hearted, Mr. HARDENBURGH greatly endeared himself to his pupils, who remember him as one possessing a rare faculty for imparting knowledge united to a personal character of unusual attractiveness.

While thus wielding the power, and discarding the rod, of the pedagogue, Mr. HARDENBURGH devoted his spare time to the prosecution of his legal studies. He laid deep the foundations of his professional acquirements. He had resolved to dedicate his life to the law, and he was not content to skim the authorities for the mere purpose of gaining the right to practice. While "teaching the young

idea how to shoot," he appropriated to himself the lessons of studious industry which he inculcated, and subjected himself to mental discipline of a much severer character than he demanded from others. So five years passed, and, in 1849, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Cooperstown, JACOB HARDENBURGH was admitted to the bar. He was at this time in his twenty-seventh year. He soon afterward removed to Kingston, in his native county, and entered upon the active duties of his profession. So thorough had been the work of his preparation, that Mr. HARDENBURGH's qualifications as an attorney and counselor were quickly discerned, and he obtained, almost from the first, an extensive practice. While he was yet a student, the Constitution of 1846 had been framed, and the Code of Procedure adopted. He had made himself familiar with the provisions of this Code, and, as some of the older lawyers hesitated to avail themselves of the simpler system of practice which it substituted for the "traditions of the elders," Mr. HARDENBURGH was really better informed, professionally, than many whose experience was far greater than his.

Although his early affiliations were with the Whig party, Mr. HARDENBURGH is a thoroughgoing Democrat. He has been sent very many times as a delegate to Democratic State Conventions, and was a member at large of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8. In that body, he was influential in securing the passage of the Judiciary Article, which was subsequently adopted by the people. He was also active in seeking to secure some reform in the management of the canals.

Mr. HARDENBURGH was elected to the Senate last fall from the Fourteenth District, consisting of the counties of Greene and Ulster, by a majority of 2,552. This is the only political office he has ever held, or for which he has

been a candidate. He ran considerably ahead of the State ticket.

He is Chairman of the Committee on Canals, a place for which he is admirably qualified.

In personal appearance, Senator HARDENBURGH is of medium height, rather slender, with light complexion and blue eyes. His hair and beard are of a brownish hue, with a suggestion of gray.

As a speaker, his style is peculiarly adapted to the Senate chamber. He is quiet and modest in manner, but his remarks are always clear and forcible, and frequently pungent and epigrammatic. He is a ready debater, and his speeches invariably secure marked attention.

ABRAM V. HARPENDING.

The twenty-sixth Senatorial district is composed of the counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca, and is represented by ABRAM V. HARPENDING, of Penn Yan, Yates county. Mr. H. was born in Dundee, in the latter county, July 9, 1816, and is, therefore, fifty-four years of age. By profession he is a lawyer, and in 1854, he held the office of District Attorney of Yates county. In 1857, he represented his district in the Assembly, and was a prominent supporter of the excise law passed that year, which he again defended by a speech during the present session of the Senate. He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an ardent follower of the latter.

Quiet, unassuming and gentlemanly in his manners, Mr. HARPENDING commands the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. Seldom making speeches; when he does so, he reasons with marked clearness and excellent logic. He succeeds Hon. C. J. FOLGER, resigned, as Senator from the 26th, receiving a vote, at the special election, of 5,736 against 5,404 for G. W. NICHOLS, Democrat.

JOHN F. HUBBARD, JR.

Senator HUBBARD was born in Norwich, Chenango county, October 14, 1822. His father, JOHN F. HUBBARD, Sr., who is still living at the date of this sketch, ably represented the Sixth Senatorial District, under the preceding Constitution, from 1829 to 1837.

The present Senator received an ordinary academic education, and afterward read law, but never entered upon the practice of the profession.

After some years spent in editorial life, he received, in 1847, from Hon. W. L. MARCY, an appointment in the War Department at Washington. He remained in that city, holding various subordinate positions in the Government service, until about 1854, when he resigned, and again took up his residence at Norwich.

In 1860, he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at Charleston, from the then Twenty-first District of this State, and participated in the proceedings of that body. In 1868 he was again a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

In 1866, he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, by President JOHNSON, for the Nineteenth District of New York, but not being confirmed by the United States Senate, his time as Assessor expired on the 4th of March, following.

In the fall of 1867, he was, unexpectedly to himself, nominated for the office of Senator, to represent the Twenty-third District, and was elected by a majority of 247 votes. His competitor was Hon. DANIEL WATERBURY, of Delaware county. At the same election the Republican

majority on the State ticket in the district was .52; the year previous it was 1,421. He was returned to the present Senate over Hon. LEWIS KINGSLEY, of Norwich, an able and popular Republican, by a majority of 1,352. Mr. HUBBARD leading his ticket in almost every town in the district. On most of the State candidates, indeed, the same year, the district gave a Republican majority. The year previous, the same counties gave GRANT, for President, a majority of 1,663 votes. Mr. HUBBARD is Chairman of the Committees on Affairs of Villages and Engrossed Bills, and also serves on the Committees on Railroads, Literature and Retrenchment.

In politics, Senator HUBBARD is and has been all his life a decided Democrat. He is a careful politician, bold and undisguised in his political sentiments, yet affable in his personal address. He is energetic and of sound practical talents, and gives every evidence of becoming a sagacious and successful legislator.

GEORGE NELSON KENNEDY.

GEORGE NELSON KENNEDY, Senator from the Twenty-second (Onondaga and Cortland) District, is a native of Marcellus, Onondaga county, New York, where he was born, September 11, 1822. His paternal grandfather emigrated from Ireland in 1760, and his maternal grandfather was an immediate descendant of the Puritan settlers of New England. Both were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle, as soldiers in the army of the young Republic. His mother's grandfather was killed in the battle of Saratoga; and both his grandfathers were also engaged in that conflict. His father, in early manhood, removed to Marcellus, and was a farmer in moderate circumstances. In 1831 he removed, with his family, to Skaneateles, in the same county, where he remained three years, in order to give his children the advantages of the academy at that place. When GEORGE was eighteen years of age, he was thrown upon his own resources, and his fortune and honorable career have been achieved through his own unaided exertions. Throughout his life, he has adhered strictly to the principles of honor and comity that mark the true gentleman, and has aimed to live for the good of those about him rather than for self-aggrandizement.

Mr. KENNEDY began the study of the law with EDMUND AIKIN, a lawyer at Marcellus; was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas of Onondaga county, in 1842, and to the Supreme Court two years later. He remained at Marcellus, engaged in the practice of his profession, and doing an extensive business, until 1854, when

he removed to the city of Syracuse, his present place of residence, and entered into a law partnership with CHARLES B. SEDGWICK and CHARLES ANDREWS, forming the firm of SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY, which has been and still is a leading law firm in Onondaga county, and one of the foremost in the profession in the Fifth Judicial District. Mr. KENNEDY has a prominent position at the bar of Onondaga county. He has been an active, energetic practitioner; and to his credit, it is said by his professional compeers, that no more honorable adversary is found in the legal ranks of Central New York. He is able both as counselor and as advocate; he is a sound adviser in the office, and a strong, convincing speaker before the court and the jury. Since he has resided in Syracuse he has devoted himself assiduously to his profession; and for more than half this period he has been engaged in a majority of the important legal controversies that have claimed the attention of the courts of Onondaga county.

Mr. KENNEDY cast his first vote for JAMES K. POLK for President, in 1844. Four years later he was a member of the Buffalo Convention, which nominated VAN BUREN and ADAMS as the Free Soil candidates. Subsequently he acted with the Democratic party until 1854, when he was among the earliest of those, who, impelled by a sense of duty and patriotism, disconnected themselves from that organization, because of its favoring the extension of slavery over free territory, and joined the Republican party, to whose principles he gave an earnest and efficient support, and with which he has since steadfastly acted. Until his election as Senator he held no public station. He had several times been pressed for nominations by his party, but waived his claims to subserve what he deemed its best interests. For several years he was at the head

of the party organization in Onondaga county, holding the chairmanship of the Republican County Committee, the duties of which he discharged with ability and thoroughness, and thereby did much to secure the proud success of his party in that locality. When a candidate for Senator, the best evidences of his personal popularity were afforded in the vote he received, which was greater than that of his party for the State ticket in the Ward, City and County where he resides. He was re-elected by 3,393 majority.

During the war to suppress the rebellion, no citizen was more earnest and laborious in prosecuting the work of raising troops for the Government, and in providing means of support for the families of absent soldiers, than Mr. KENNEDY. His voice was heard at the war meetings in city and country, and his means were liberally given to aid the cause of the nation. Few men who did not actually participate in the strife of the battle-field did more for his country than he; and his work was done without ostentation; his aid was extended without parade.

Mr. KENNEDY has achieved a gratifying professional and pecuniary success. The practice of his profession, to which he is enthusiastically devoted, has secured to him a handsome competency, and his other business operations have been uniformly successful. He has the proud satisfaction of knowing that he has been, in the fullest degree, "the architect of his own fortune." He possesses all the attributes requisite to the attainment of high success in legislative bodies. His ability as a speaker, his thoroughness as a business man, his uniform courtesy and manliness, combined with unremitting industry and rare energy, are qualities that indicate for him a bright and honorable career in the halls of legislation.

In the late Senate, Mr. KENNEDY was Chairman of the Committees on Salt and Privileges and Elections, and a

member of the Committees on Municipal Affairs and Indian Affairs. In the present Senate he is a member of the Committees on Municipal Affairs, Salt and the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties. Mr. K. has rendered important service to his constituents and the general public since he accepted the burdens of his present position. Thoroughly versed in the politics of the State, familiar with legislative practice, quick to discern the movements of the most wily foe, he has obstructed the passage of many bad laws, contributed to the purity of legislation, and urged to final enactment many important measures.

LORAN L. LEWIS.

THE Senator from the Thirty-first District, consisting of the County of Erie, is Hon. LORAN L. LEWIS, who was born in 1825, near the city of Auburn, Cayuga county. Of five children, LORAN L. was the third; Dr. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, well known as an author and lecturer on physiology, and the laws of life and health, is an elder brother, and Dr. GEORGE W. LEWIS, of Buffalo, a younger. His two sisters reside at the West. One of them is the wife of Dr. TISDALE, of Indianapolis.

The subject of this sketch shared in serious pecuniary misfortunes which befel the family, and, therefore, compelled, in his case, a painful contact with the rough side of life. When about eighteen years of age, he warmly enlisted in the Washingtonian Temperance movement, and was recognized as one of the most effective speakers of that organization in the county where he resided. This fact is mentioned, not because of its importance *per se*, but to give the key-note to his whole life. In all situations he has been an earnest, practical, working American citizen.

Mr. L. was educated at Auburn, receiving the advantages of an academical course. He then studied law with Judge HULBERT, and finished his legal course in the office of SEWARD & BLATCHFORD, of that city. After his admission to the bar, in 1848, he removed to Buffalo, and devoted himself, with singular zeal, to the practice of his profession. Achieving but moderate success for a few years, he toiled on, occupying an obscure office, accepting no adventitious aids, unwavering in the faith that integ-

•

city and fidelity would eventually command success. The result has fully justified his confidence. For several years past he has had a large and lucrative practice, and has devoted his entire attention and time to the trial of causes, civil and criminal, in the courts of Erie and adjoining counties. A large proportion of his cases have been those in which he has acted as counsel for other lawyers. It may be added, that, with this success, Mr. L. has laid the foundation of a considerable fortune, which, with his wife and large family, he uses as one who comprehends the true value of wealth.

Although taking considerable interest in political affairs, Mr. L. has never been a politician. Devoting himself entirely to his profession, he has steadily declined nominations to office, though frequently tendered him, until, in the late canvass, he consented to accept the nomination for the office he now holds, which was given him by acclamation, without any solicitation on his part. Originally a Free Soil Democrat, upon the organization of the Republican party he became a member thereof, and has acted with it since that time. He succeeds Hon. A. P. NICHOLS, a Democrat, who was elected two years previously by 1,400 majority. The majority of Mr. LEWIS was 259 — a circumstance which shows conclusively the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best.

JARVIS LORD.

MR. LORD, the Senator from the Twenty-eighth District, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, February 10, 1816. He is in the prime of life, and as vigorous as he was at twenty-five; of good physical proportions, and an excellent constitution, and a temperament adapted to both mental and physical endurance; he has been favored with excellent health, and seldom tires by active labor.

MR. LORD was the son of poor parents, and had no other educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools in the days of his boyhood. He availed himself of these, however, so far as to acquire a tolerable knowledge of those branches which were to be most essential to him in business life. He adopted the avocation of a farmer, and, though he has most of the time had large interests in other pursuits, he has made the farm his home, and has taken a pride in the culture of the soil. He has resided, for twenty-eight years or more, at Pittsford, seven miles from Rochester, and has there one of the best cultivated and most productive farms in Monroe county. He takes delight in the cultivation of fruit, and the raising of stock, particularly horses, of which he is a great admirer.

MR. LORD has always been a Democrat of the JACKSON and WRIGHT school. Devoted to the Union, he warmly espoused the Federal cause at the beginning of the rebellion, and gave freely to promote the national interests, and, it is said, did more than any other man in his town to keep the calls for men filled, and to help the soldiers in the field and at home. He has enjoyed a personal popularity at home, equaled by few men. When nominated for office, his neighbors support him with enthusiasm. He

was elected to the Assembly, in 1858, on the Democratic ticket, when the District went Republican by several hundreds. He was elected again in 1866, by a majority of fifteen over a strong opponent, when the District gave Governor FENTON six hundred majority. At the opening of the Legislature, in 1867, his party presented him as the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and sustained him by an unbroken vote; but the Republican majority in the House accomplished the election of Mr. PERRY. He has, once or more, served as Supervisor.

Mr. LORD has been engaged for many years in building canals in this State, and he enjoys a wide reputation as a contractor. He is now President of the Bank of Monroe of Rochester, a sound and reliable institution. As a citizen, Mr. LORD has a spotless character, and, as a business man, his reputation is excellent all over Central and Western New York.

Mr. LORD does not claim to be an orator; his attention has never been bestowed on the embellishments of rhetoric and elocution. Whenever he has an opinion to utter, he delivers it point blank, and usually with very good aim. His shrewdness and plain sense are his leading characteristics; and they serve him well in the accomplishment of his purposes in the Senate. He is influential as a Senator among the majority who control that branch of the Legislature, and generally succeeds in procuring the passage of measures intrusted to his charge. He is Chairman of the *Finance Committee*, for which position he seems eminently fitted. His efforts in that capacity, thus far, have given unusual satisfaction. His report on the payment of a portion of the State debt in coin, made during the present session, was a paper of remarkable clearness and force, and it will, doubtless, be used as a leading argument in favor of the Democratic party during the forthcoming canvass.

THEODORE L. MINIER.

The Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Schuyler and Steuben, is represented by Hon. THEODORE L. MINIER. He resides in the town of Havana, where he has won the distinguished regard of the citizens of that place, both by his unremitting industry and his business integrity.

Mr. MINIER was born in Ulster, Bradford county, Penn., December 16, 1819. He received a common school education, and was bred a farmer, until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he left home and went to Horseheads, Chemung county, N. Y. He there discharged the duties of Deputy Collector of canal tolls, during the years 1839, '40 and 41. About twenty-five years ago, he accepted the position of teller in the Chemung Canal bank. His business capacity there became so noticeable as to attract very general attention. Such were the traits of ability exhibited by him, public opinion readily expressed itself in favor of placing him in a place where he could have a wider field of operations. Therefore, he was selected, at a later day, as the principal agent at Elmira, of the Erie Railway Company. Not long subsequent to this appointment, his services were required at the principal office of the same company, in New York, where he remained for a considerable time, giving general satisfaction to the company by which he was employed.

The extensive business operations in railroad matters, which were conducted by Gen. A. S. DIVEN and partners, are well known in the southern tier of counties of this State. The tact and energetic qualities possessed by Mr.

MINIER attracted the notice of Gen. DIVEN, who secured Mr. MINIER to take charge of his railroad affairs. The post was one of the deepest importance. Honesty, foresight and ready adaptation were brought to the test. But in all these, he proved as true as steel; and the success which he achieved was such as to draw forth high encomiums from those by whom he was employed. On one occasion a fine service of silver plate was presented to him, on their behalf; and, at that time, Gen. DIVEN stated that in all their immense operations, which involved hundreds of thousands, and perhaps millions of dollars, all of which were under the exclusive and unlimited charge of Mr. MINIER, there never was an instance in which his accounts were not accurate to the last penny, and his balance sheet was always promptly ready. Surely, no better compliment to business integrity could be bestowed.

About fifteen years ago, he became cashier of the bank at Havana, having been urged to accept the position by Hon. CHARLES COOK, who was largely interested in that institution. During Mr. COOK's life-time, Mr. MINIER enjoyed the confidence of that gentleman, who intrusted him with much of his business, and frequently bestowed upon him substantial tokens of his regard for him. Throughout the many years during which he has discharged the office of cashier of the bank at Havana, he has continuously retained the confidence of the community whose pecuniary interests were intrusted to him to such a large extent.

In politics, Mr. MINIER was formerly a staunch Whig, and afterward became a Republican. He has never wavered in his political faith; but has always stood ready to advance the cause of his party in every honorable way. At the 27th Senatorial Convention, which was held at

Corning, October 6, 1869, Mr. MINIER was nominated to fill the place made vacant by the expiration of the senatorial term of Hon. JOHN I. NICKS. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the Republicans of this Senatorial District, extend to Senator JOHN I. NICKS our warmest, heartfelt thanks, for the honest, upright and faithful manner he has discharged the duties of that office during the past three years, and our best wishes go with him for future prosperity.

Resolved, That Mr. THEODORE L. MINIER, this day nominated for Senator, shall have the united support of the Republicans of this district, and a certain election by a rousing majority.

Mr. MINIER was elected by 607 majority. In the Senate he serves on the Committees on Railroads and Grievances.

GEORGE MORGAN.

The years which immediately followed the close of our last war with Great Britain brought unusual and bitter suffering to the poorer classes. From 1815 to 1820 trade was stagnant and provisions were scarce. Capital was hoarded, labor undemanded and the spirit of enterprise seemed to have died out from the hearts of the people.

During this doleful period, on the 16th of July, 1816, GEORGE MORGAN was born at Chatham, Columbia county, in this State.

His father, WILLIAM MORGAN, had come from Hartford, Connecticut, where the family from which he sprung was and is known and honored. He was a farmer and a clothier; but, notwithstanding the fact that he excelled in both callings, he found it no easy matter to support his family through the hard times to which we have referred. In the hope of bettering his condition he removed in 1819 to Salisbury, Connecticut, where the early years of GEORGE MORGAN'S life were passed.

GEORGE worked on the farm in the summer and eagerly improved the few months of schooling which were granted him in the winter-time. An education obtained under such circumstances is usually scant but valuable. He who gets it, while lacking the polish and finish which much learning gives, is often better grounded in the substantial elements of knowledge than are they who possess large opportunities but who lack the ambition which poverty very frequently inspires.

At the age of seventeen GEORGE MORGAN left home to spend a term of three months at the well-known Academy

at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He had saved the money necessary to pay his tuition and board from the small wages allowed him for hard work. Under the blazing summer sun and through the bleak, cold New England winter this boy had wrought patiently to gain a little sum, all of which he willingly gave for the better discipline and development of his mind.

The three months passed away and his money was gone. But he found that by sawing wood and doing "chores" he could pay his way for another quarter. So he took off his coat and went to work; securing by his labor another term at the academy.

After leaving school he came into this State and settled in Dutchess county, where he found employment as clerk in a country store at Pine Plains, at the very moderate salary of twelve dollars per month. But habits of economy joined to an enterprising spirit proved amply sufficient to overcome all obstacles in the road to success, and by the time he was thirty years old Mr. MORGAN had accumulated twenty thousand dollars. With this amount he went to New York and entered into business. Here, however, owing to circumstances quite beyond his own control, he was very unsuccessful, and in a short time he lost nearly the whole of his fortune. Undismayed by this turn in affairs he left the city and removed to Columbia county, where he purchased a farm and again went to work. This was about the year 1846. In 1848, Mr. MORGAN was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for the term of four years. In 1857 he took up his residence on a farm in Dutchess county. He continued to live there until 1861, when he removed to Poughkeepsie. In the meantime he had made several fortunate investments in real estate, and found himself once more in easy circumstances, financially.

Mr. MORGAN has always been a Democrat. While taking a deep interest in political matters, and contributing liberally to the support of his party, he has never sought office.

He served at one time as mayor of Poughkeepsie, being the first Democrat ever elected to that position.

He had filled no other public places, excepting those already mentioned, up to the time that he was chosen Senator.

The Eleventh District, which he represents, was closely contested at the last election. It had returned a Republican Senator in 1867, by over seven hundred majority. Mr. MORGAN's majority was one hundred and eighty-seven.

In personal appearance, the Senator is a strong, well-built man, nearly six feet in height, and weighing about two hundred pounds.

He has a frank, pleasant face, is a genial companion, a firm, reliable friend, and a generous, kind-hearted man.

In the Senate he serves as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and as a member of the Committee on Manufactures.

He is faithful in the discharge of his duties, and true to the policy which he believes to be for the best interests of the people.

HENRY CRUSE MURPHY.

TIMOTHY MURPHY, grandfather of the Senator, emigrated to America, from Ireland, in the year 1769, and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he married MARY GARRISON, granddaughter of RICHARD HARTSHORNE, of Middletown, for several years member of the Council, and Representative of the Assembly of that Province. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the above mentioned TIMOTHY MURPHY warmly espoused the American cause, and took up arms in defense of those principles which he cherished, and transmitted to his descendants. He left eight children, four of whom were sons, viz.: WILLIAM, JOHN GARRISON, FRANCIS and JOSEPH.

JOHN GARRISON MURPHY married CLARISSA RUNYON, of Princeton, New Jersey, and settled, about the year 1808, in Brooklyn, where he died in 1854, in the seventieth year of his age, leaving two sons and four daughters.

HENRY C. MURPHY, the eldest of these children, was born in Brooklyn in 1810, and has ever since been a resident of that city. After receiving a preparatory education, he entered Columbia college, from which he graduated in 1830. He then commenced the study of the law, with the late PETER W. RADCLIFFE, of New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. In the year following, he married Miss AMELIA GREENWOOD, daughter of RICHARD GREENWOOD, of Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York. Though applying himself assiduously to the duties of his profession, Mr. MURPHY found time to bestow on literary and political subjects, and was a frequent contributor to several periodicals of the day. He thus early became known in

political circles, in which he has since occupied a foremost position.

At the time Mr. MURPHY entered public life, the State of New York had been long pursuing, in regard to its moneyed interests, a policy which had placed the banks, in every section of the State, under the control of petty monopolists, created by political favoritism. A convention of the young men of the day assembled at Herkimer, in 1834, to which Mr. Murphy was elected a delegate. On its organization, he was appointed Chairman on Resolutions, and then, for the first time, exhibited that foresight and energy of character for which he has since been distinguished. He took occasion at once to introduce in the Committee, and subsequently in the Convention, a resolution denouncing the above policy, although the patronage which it created had been distributed for the benefit of his own party. Violent opposition was made to the adoption of the resolution, but it finally passed, with some modification. It was, however, never permitted to see the light, having been suppressed in the official report of the proceedings of the Convention. Still it had its effect. The fact that the resolution had been suppressed, soon became known. The New York Evening Post, then edited by the late WILLIAM LEGGETT, and many other journals, exposed the unfair proceeding, took up the doctrine, and gave it a strength and popularity which resulted, in a few years, in the utter prostration of the system of monopolized banking in the State of New York.

Mr. MURPHY was, soon after, appointed Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation of his native city, and, consequently, became familiar with the nature and operation of municipal corporations generally. In 1842, he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn. During his administration he intro-

duced a system of retrenchment, which actually kept the expenditures of that city within its income. He commenced this retrenchment by the reduction of his own salary. Before the expiration of his term of office as Mayor, he was elected member of the Twenty-eighth Congress, and took his seat accordingly in the House of Representatives in 1843. Although one of its youngest members, he at once occupied a high position in that body; and, on the tariff question, advocated a system of duties for revenue purposes only, and thus incidentally indorsed the doctrine of free trade.

On the question of the annexation of Texas, he was in favor of the measure, but advised its postponement, in order that Mexico might be afforded an opportunity to give her assent, and that more unanimity might be secured thereby in favor of it in the United States. In view of the events which have since transpired, the wisdom of this recommendation must be admitted. On other questions of public policy, he took an equally prominent position; and, with ability, opposed the alteration of the Naturalization Laws, and demonstrated the inconsistency of such a measure with the genius of our government, and its bad effects on the settlement of the public domain. For the splendid Dry Dock which has been constructed at Wallabout bay, the port of New York is entirely indebted to Mr. MURPHY's zeal and perseverance.

The most notable position in State politics which this gentleman has occupied was that of member of the Convention which assembled in 1846, to frame a new Constitution for this State. Here he brought forward several important provisions, some of which were eventually incorporated into that instrument. His course on this, as on most occasions, met the approbation of his constituents, and on his return from the Convention he was again

elected to Congress by the largest vote ever previously polled in his district.

On the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, Mr. MURPHY received the appointment of Minister to the Hague. Identified, as he had long been, with the efforts made to rescue from oblivion the early history of our State, particularly that portion of it which relates to its first colonization by Holland, the selection elicited general approval. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. MURPHY was still Minister of the United States to the Netherlands. It was exceedingly important, at the time, that the governments of Europe should be correctly informed of the precise facts of the case, and of the real relation of the States to the Federal Government, in order that foreign powers might readily see and adhere to their well-established line of duty. Accordingly, Minister MURPHY addressed to the Government of the Netherlands an elaborate exposition of that relationship, and clearly pointed out the absolute supremacy of the General Government in all matters committed to it by the Constitution, and the equally absolute rights of the States over all matters not delegated to the United States by that instrument. He seized the opportunity to show, at the same time, that the rebellion owed its origin chiefly to sectional hate and the ambition of the leaders. This paper was printed at length in the Diplomatic Correspondence of 1861 and 1862, and was highly praised by men of all parties. Upon his return to the United States, he announced his determination to uphold the National flag against secession, and was immediately elected to the Senate of the State as a Union man. At the State Convention of the Democratic party in 1862, he was chosen temporary Chairman, and insisted that all citizens, without distinction of party, should support the Administration in

putting down the rebellion. In the annual oration before the Tammany Society, on the 4th of July, 1863, he took no less patriotic ground in behalf of the Union. Indeed, he was no less zealous in acts than in words; for mainly by his exertions, the Third Senatorial Regiment—the 159th New York State Volunteers, Colonel MOLINEUX—was raised, and the bounties paid to the men, without calling upon either the State, city or county authorities for that purpose. Such, in brief, is the history of his action in regard to the rebellion.

Mr. MURPHY has been elected five times to the Senate, for successive terms, and is now in his ninth year of service in that body. He has taken a conspicuous part in all important debates and discussions, and particularly distinguished himself in his efforts to repeal the bill in regard to ecclesiastical tenures, and to establish the quarantine in the lower bay of New York—measures which he successfully carried through. He also was in favor of sustaining the different internal improvements throughout the State, without regard to the section where they were proposed, provided they contributed to the general prosperity. Having always been a strict constructionist, Mr. MURPHY voted against ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery. He holds that, as the Federal Government is one of delegated powers exclusively, and as the subject of slavery was not embraced in the Constitution, and was to be disposed of only by the States where it existed, the power of amendment is necessarily limited to the subjects embraced in the Constitution, and does not legitimately apply to that of abolishing slavery.

Senator MURPHY is the acknowledged representative of his party in the Senate. In 1867, and again in 1869, he received the nomination for United States Senator

from the Democratic members of the Legislature. He was a leading member of the late Constitutional Convention, and took prominent part in all its proceedings.

In debate, Senator MURPHY always speaks extemporaneously; in argument he is close and logical; in manner, earnest and apparently severe; and, when he warms to his subject, history, precedent and analogy, all seem to rise unbidden to fortify the positions he assumes. In private character, he possesses in an eminent degree all the essential elements of a high toned and honorable gentleman; and no public man has, probably, passed thus far through the trying ordeal of a legislative career, so entirely free from the taint of corruption. Though eminently a practical man, taking a deep and active interest in public affairs—a man of the people—he is a scholar, “and a ripe good one.” To the gratification of this taste Mr. MURPHY has given much of his time and means. During his travels, at home and abroad, he has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in America, and possesses the full power to appreciate and enjoy it; and however much he may win honor and fame as a public spirited citizen, or a successful political leader, his claims as one the *literati* can never be lost sight of, and will constitute his most enduring fame. Mr. MURPHY’S contributions to literature are of a very valuable character, and include a number of translations from the Dutch language, of which he is a perfect master.

CHRISTOPHER F. NORTON.

In 1869, at the November election, the voters of the Sixteenth Senatorial District chose, as their representative in the State Senate, a man who never before had held a political office, and who belonged to a party which, in the counties composing the district, had constituted for years a seemingly hopeless minority.

In 1867 the Republicans had elected their Senator by a majority of 1,496, and yet, in 1869, CHRISTOPHER F. NORTON was chosen, as a Democrat, by a majority exceeding 2,000. A political revolution so complete must be ascribed, in great part, to the strong personal popularity of the candidate, rather than to a permanent change in the principles of the people. And no more apt illustration of the power of personal strength in politics could well be shown than that drawn from Senator NORTON's candidacy and election.

CHRISTOPHER F. NORTON was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, July 23, 1821. His father, JAMES NORTON, belonged to a Connecticut family, which had early emigrated to Oneida county in this State, and had removed from there to Chautauqua county, where they were among the pioneer settlers of Fredonia. The elder Mr. NORTON was a woolen manufacturer, who commenced life poor, but who, by industry and business tact, acquired a competency before his death. CHRISTOPHER received his early education at the district school of his native town, and subsequently at the academy there.

Leaving school, he entered a store as a clerk, where he remained several years. In 1843 he was married to Miss SARAH CHASE, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

In 1845, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. NORTON left his native town and moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he entered upon the manufacture of lumber, on the Erie Extension Canal, which runs from Erie to the Ohio river.

His business prospered, and in the course of ten years he had amassed a moderate fortune.

In 1856 he sold out his establishment and removed to Plattsburgh, New York. Before that time, several attempts to obtain lumber from the Saranac lakes, and float it down the Saranac river to Plattsburgh, had proved, financially, unsuccessful. When Mr. NORTON renewed this attempt, many of his neighbors considered his scheme visionary, and sought to dissuade him from investing his capital in what seemed so perilous an undertaking. But he had satisfied himself that the business was practicable, and he threw all his energy as well as all his money into the work. The result demonstrated his wisdom. He commenced by making five millions of feet of lumber in a year, and his business has grown so steadily and profitably, that he is now enabled to manufacture between twenty-five and thirty millions of feet per annum. His establishment is the largest of the kind (with perhaps a single exception) in the State of New York.

In politics Mr. NORTON was originally a HENRY CLAY Whig. On the disruption of the Whig party he became a Democrat. As has already been stated, he never held a political office, of any kind, until he was elected to the Senate, but he has always taken a deep interest in public affairs and possesses a comprehensive knowledge of public questions.

During our late civil conflict, Mr. NORTON was elassed with the War Democrats. He contributed very liberally to the support of families of volunteers, and was energetic in his efforts to raise troops. His charity was unostenta-

tious and his work effective. His popularity in his district is no doubt in part attributable to the services he rendered to the Union cause during those dark days of our country's history.

Mr. NORTON is one of the finest looking men in the Senate. He is tall, erect and well proportioned. His complexion is remarkably clear, his eyes are blue, his nose is shapely and his mouth handsome and benignant in expression.

Senator NORRON is not a ready debater, but he states his views concisely and pointedly.

He is an indefatigable worker and gives his whole time conscientiously to the duties of his position. He is Chairman of the committees on Militia and on Election and Division of Towns and Counties, and is a member of the committees on Canals, on State Prisons and on Grievances.

MICHAEL NORTON.

Senator NORTON is the representative of the Fifth District, and in every particular is a self-made man. His career shows what a man with little or no advantages can accomplish with energy and determination.

Mr. NORTON was born in Ireland, on the 25th day of December, 1839. His parents came to this country when he was only about five months old, became residents of the city of New York, and lived there until their death. He is entirely self-educated, never having attended school over six months. His parents being in moderate circumstances, he was obliged at an early day to earn his own living. He has had a varied life, but yet active, and has seen the world in a variety of phases. Possessing a strong practical turn of mind and an excellent memory, life has been a school from which he has drawn far more knowledge than others would gain by close study. He commenced working out when but eight years old, his first situation being in a cracker factory, where he remained three years. At the age of eleven he went into the employ of SWIFT & Co., sugar refiners, where he remained five years. He then engaged on the ocean steamer Atlantic, of the Collins line, as a mess boy, and made six trips across the Atlantic in that capacity. At the expiration of his service on that vessel he learned the cooper's trade.

In 1861 he enlisted in the volunteer service, and was elected Captain of Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He was mustered in the service in May of that year, thus being one of the earliest to respond to the call

of the country. While in this service he received the news of the death of his father and the severe illness of his mother. This threw the care of his father's family upon his shoulders, and compelled him to resign his position in the army and return to New York, which he did in November of that year.

In 1862, he ran for Alderman in the Third Aldermanic District. There were four Democratic candidates running, and Mr. NORTON was second in the race, being defeated by JOHN T. HENRY. He was again a candidate in 1864, and elected; was re-elected in 1866, and still holds his position, his second term expiring on the 1st of January, 1869. Since he has been a member of that board, he has served on some of the most important committees, having held the position of Chairman of the Committee on Streets, of Lamps and Gas, and of the Joint Committee on Accounts. He has also been a member of the Committee on Finance, and Wharves and Piers.

In political affiliations he is identified with Tammany Hall, and connected with both the ward and general committees of that organization, at the present time heading the delegation from the eighth ward in the General Committee. He is an active worker in his party, and generally acknowledged as one of the strongest men in the organization of that ward. He was a delegate to the National Convention held in New York city, July 4, 1869.

Mr. NORTON is a man of strong practical common sense, and knows how to make his knowledge of politics available. Few men of his education can compare with him in his control of men to carry his points. In securing his nomination for the position of Senator, he exhibited this talent to a degree seldom equaled, even by those who profess to be experienced political tacticians. He makes

.

no pretensions to speech-making, and is a man of few words. His district comprises the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of New York, a district in which the Republicans have more strength than any other in the city. He ran for the Senate, on the Tammany nomination in 1867, with CHARLES BLAUVELT, as the Mozart candidate, and two Republican candidates against him. The result at the time of his nomination was considered doubtful, but he came out of the conflict with seven hundred and thirty-three more votes than received by all his competitors combined.

In 1869, he was re-elected by a handsome majority over the three candidates running against him. He is Chairman of the committees on Health, and Towns and Counties, and a member of the committees on Claims, and Privileges and Elections.

In personal appearance, he is a man above the medium size, stout, muscular and powerfully built, with smoothly shaven face, brown hair and florid complexion.

ABRAHAM X. PARKER.

Senator PARKER was born in the year 1831, in Addison county, Vermont. Although his career has been brief, it has demonstrated that he is possessed of commanding qualities, and is destined to take front rank with New York's most honored and admired sons. The branch of the family from which he descended, settled originally, before the Revolution, near Boston. He was educated in the St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, and subsequently studied law for a year with Hon. HENRY L. KNOWLES, of that place. In 1854, he attended the lectures at the Albany Law School, and was then admitted as Attorney. He subsequently practiced for six months in the office of Hon. ELI COOK and FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, then in the full tide of a large practice, at Buffalo, and was, for a considerable time, in the office of JAMES NOXON, at Syracuse.

Mr. PARKER opened an office in Potsdam, in 1856, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. He is regarded as an eminently safe counselor, and is an exceedingly effective practitioner at the bar. He enjoys the extensive practice such talents are sure to command. From the time of his location in Potsdam to the present, each year, including that of 1856, found Mr. PARKER on the stump, a fearless yet discreet champion of the principles of the Republican party. He has never been any thing else but a Republican.

Mr. PARKER was, for many years, chief engineer of the fire department of Potsdam, and a trustee of St. Lawrence Academy. He is President of the village, and has

held the position several preceding years. He is a member of the local board of managers of the State Normal School, located at Potsdam. He was a Justice of the Peace from 1857 to 1861, when he resigned. In all these positions he has commended himself to his fellow citizens by his able and faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in him.

He was a member of the Assembly in 1863, and, although a new member, was at once given the Chairmanship of a very important committee, that of Claims, and he fulfilled the delicate and responsible duties of the arduous position with signal credit. The following year he was re-elected, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, a position requiring a high order of talent, and the strictest integrity, and it found in Mr. PARKER a man every way adapted to the place. He entered a special protest against renomination in 1865, but his constituents so highly appreciated his earnest and successful efforts in their behalf, as well as the advanced position he held in the Assembly as a general legislator, and ready and effective debater, that he was renominated by acclamation. He was, however, compelled peremptorily to decline, by reason of business engagements. He was appointed Postmaster of Potsdam in the spring of 1865, and in the fall of 1866 was removed, for opposing the HOFFMAN and PRUYN ticket. He was unanimously nominated for the Senate in 1867, and was elected by over six thousand majority. During that term, he held the honorable positions of Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and Public Health, and is a member of the committees on Railroads and Public Expenditures. He is one of the most reliable and useful members of the Senate, and is a man of acknowledged power and ability. During the

canvass, the New York World well said of him, that "he was considered one of the most straightforward members during the sessions of 1863-4. He is a zealous Republican, but free from bigotry. He was a candidate for Clerk of Assembly in 1867, and received a large vote in the Republican caucus. He is an able, industrious and incorruptible Senator." This tribute from a political opponent is worth more than any commendation of ours. He was re-elected to the present Senate by about the same majority. He is a member of the committees on Finance, Engrossed Bills, and Rules. Mr. PARKER is one of the ablest of the present Republican Senators; and, indeed, there are many who consider him eminently qualified to take the lead in public measures.

JAMES F. PIERCE.

The Second Senatorial District is again represented by a Democrat, in the person of JAMES F. PIERCE. He was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, on the 8th day of April, 1830. His parents were natives of New England. His father was a physician and a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire.

Mr. PIERCE at an early age prepared to enter college, taking the preliminary steps for a collegiate course in the St. Lawrence Academy; but his health failing him, he was compelled to abandon all ideas of a collegiate education. This proved a great drawback to his advancement and ambition. A few years of self-denial and careful attention to his health, enabled him to so far regain it that he entered upon the study of law in the office of Judge HENRY L. KNOWLES, of Potsdam. He remained there pursuing his studies about fifteen months, when circumstances opened to him a wider field, and he was able to secure for himself better advantages, by going to the city of Troy, and entering the law office of Hon. JOB PIERSON and WM. A. BEACH, where his law studies were completed. He was admitted to the bar at Albany, in the year 1851, when only twenty-one years of age.

After his admission it was discovered that a pulmonary difficulty was making serious inroads upon his health, and there being a family predisposition in this direction, after consultation with, and under the advice of some of our most eminent physicians, he sought the mild and genial climate of St. Augustine, Florida, where he remained

three years. Sea bathing, with the balmy air of that locality, and such remedial agents as were prescribed by his physicians, had the desired effect, and he was restored to his usual health. While at St. Augustine, Mr. PIERCE occupied an office with the Hon. ISAAC H. BRONSON, now deceased, then United States Judge for the Eastern District of Florida, whose friendship he retained up to the period of his death. Among the visitors to that section was Governor MAECY, whose acquaintance Mr. PIERCE formed, which grew into intimate personal relations. During the campaign which resulted in the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE as President, he took an active part on the stump and otherwise, and was a frequent contributor to the "Ancient City," the only Democratic paper published at St. Augustine.

On his return from Florida, he again resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1856 took up his residence at Canton, St. Lawrence county, the home of SILAS WRIGHT.

At the hazard of paying Mr. PIERCE an equivocal compliment, it may be said of him that he is by instinct a politician; he early formed a taste for politics, and the excitement incident to political life has always had a charm for him. For years he was the regular delegate to the Democratic State Convention from his district, and in this way became intimately acquainted with the representative men of the party in the State, whose confidence he enjoys.

At the commencement of the war, Mr. PIERCE, believing that the Union ought to be preserved, took an active part in raising troops, speaking in almost every town in his county, and taking hold with a zeal equaled by few men in that locality. Mr. PIERCE, however, remained faithful and unswerving in his adherence to his party and its

principles, to which he has ever been warmly and devotedly attached. In 1862, the party being in a hopeless minority, a Union ticket was formed, Mr. PIERCE being placed on it as a candidate for County Clerk, on account of the work which he had performed, his activity in raising troops, and the interest which he took in the cause of the Union. A strong effort was made to defeat him, but he came out of the contest successfully, his majority being about one thousand. His appearance at the Democratic State Convention while holding that position, was hailed with a perfect ovation. The idea of a Democrat being elected to a county office in St. Lawrence county, was looked upon as a remarkable event, and the person so elected a curiosity.

In 1865, Mr. PIERCE removed to the city of New York, and there engaged in the practice of his profession. Soon after this he was employed as counsel to the Merchants' Union Express Company, which position he still holds. In the fall of 1866, he took up his residence in Brooklyn, and, in the fall of 1867, was nominated by the Democrats of the Second Senatorial district, a district which had hitherto been represented by a Republican; and although comparatively a stranger in the district, he was elected by nearly four thousand majority. During the last session, he was placed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the committees on Commerce and Navigation, and Retrenchment. In the present Senate he is Chairman of the committees on Commerce and Navigation, and Retrenchment, is a member of the committees on Railroads, and Insurance.

In person, he is above the medium height, slim built, straight and upright figure, large, full bluish gray eyes, dark brown hair, and wears a moustache. He is a person of cultivated manners, a clear head, fine social qualities, warm and sincere in his attachments, calculated to make

friends wherever he goes, and to become popular in the Senate. There was no person nominated for the Senate in 1867 who received so universal commendation from the press of all parties, as did Mr. PIERCE.

GEORGE H. SANFORD.

Mr. SANFORD is a native of the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, where he was born, December 14, 1836. He is of English extraction. His maternal grandfather removed from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Washington county, New York, about the year 1785, and married a daughter of WILLIAM ROBARDS, who was an officer in the French war, and was taken prisoner to Canada by the Indians, but afterward escaped by running the gauntlet. His paternal grandfather, DAVID SANFORD, in 1795, emigrated from New Milford, Connecticut, to Queensbury, New York, where the father of GEORGE H. SANFORD was born, and who represented Warren county in the Legislature of 1841.

Mr. SANFORD lived with his parents at Glen's Falls, and, at the age of twelve, entered the store of a merchant as clerk, serving in that capacity, during the summer season, for two years, and attending school during the winter time. When he was fourteen, his parents changed their residence to Ballston, New York, and he went to Albany and found employment as receiving and shipping clerk in the wholesale lumber trade. He continued in the employ of the same firm for six years, during the season of navigation, excepting one year, while attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. During two winters of this time, he attended other schools, and the remaining three winters he was engaged in lumbering, in a moderate way, on his own account, in Genesee county, New York, and Potter county, Pennsylvania. When twenty years of age, Mr. SANFORD left Albany, and gave his whole attention to his own business plans.

Having made Syracuse, New York, his residence, he there entered into the lumber and salt trade, combining, also, the manufacture of lumber at Saginaw, Michigan, and locating pine lands in that State. He was one of the company first organized, in 1858, to bore for salt water in the Saginaw Valley. In the spring of 1862, he withdrew temporarily from active business, invested his means in real estate, and removed from Syracuse, New York, to near Oneida, his present place of residence. He is Vice-President of the Oneida Savings Bank, and a Director in the Oneida Valley National Bank, and Rome and Clinton railroad. He has been engaged in the lumber trade, at Rome, since 1867. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Verona, on the Democratic ticket, in 1865 and 1866, by majorities of one hundred and fifty-nine and three hundred and eighty-nine, respectively, though it was a strong Republican town. In the Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District of Oneida county, in 1866, he was unanimously nominated for Member of Assembly, and elected by a majority of four hundred and ninety, although his Republican predecessor, Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, had been elected the previous year by a majority of 741. He served as a member of the Committee on Banks. In 1867 Mr. SANFORD was the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Oneida district, and though running largely ahead of his ticket was defeated by the Hon. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, who was elected by 259 majority, and who, two years previously, carried the district by a majority of 2,196. In 1869 the Democratic Convention of Oneida county nominated Mr. SANFORD by acclamation for the office of Senator, his opponent being DANIEL B. GOODWIN, a popular candidate and a representative man in his party.

Mr. SANFORD was elected by a majority of 26, while the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received a

majority of 1,023 in the same district. He is the only Democratic Senator elected from the Oneida district since 1849, or during the organization of the Republican party. Mr. SANFORD was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1864, at which General McCLELLAN was nominated for the Presidency, and also at the National Convention held at New York in 1868, where HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated. During 1867, '68 and '69, he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has repeatedly represented his party as delegate to their State Conventions.

Mr. SANFORD has received a gratifying recognition of his influence and ability, from the President of the Senate, by being placed on some of the most important committees. He serves on the committees on Finance, Canals, and is Chairman of the Committees on Rules and Indian Affairs.

ALLEN D. SCOTT.

The Senator from the thirty-second district — ALLEN D. SCOTT — was born at Springville, Erie county, New York, January 15, 1831. His father, while ALLEN was in his infancy, removed to the county of Cattaraugus, and located in Otto, where he still resides, and is a large and successful farmer. The boyhood years of the subject of our sketch were spent on his father's farm, and his education was acquired during the winter months at the district school in the neighborhood. From that same district school, about that time, and during the few preceding years, also graduated Ex-Senator, JOHN P. DARLING, Hon. A. G. RICE, now of the New York bar, Hon. B. F. RICE, now United States Senator from Arkansas, Ex-Governor A. C. GIBBS of Oregon, and Hon. ROMANZO BUNN, now a Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. It was in such a neighborhood and in such a district school that the Senator was reared and educated. Like his predecessors, his education was finished with a few terms at the old academy at Springville, and a single year at Lima.

After leaving the academy, Mr. SCOTT engaged in teaching for a year or two, and then commenced the study of the law with Hon. CHESTER HOWE, completing his studies, however, with Hon. NELSON COBB, then County Judge of Cattaraugus county. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in the year 1857, and commenced practice at Ellicottville, the county seat of Cattaraugus county. He soon attained position at the bar, and secured the confidence of the court and of the business community. In 1861 he became a member of the law firm of RICE &

SCOTT, long a leading and influential legal firm in the western part of the State. When MR. RICE removed to New York in 1867, MR. SCOTT succeeded to the business of that firm, and now, as a member of the law firm of SCOTT & LAIDLAW, occupies a position in the front rank of the profession in his part of the State.

MR. SCOTT was twice elected surrogate of his county, and held that office one year by appointment, making a term of service of nine years in all. He was appointed County Judge in the fall of 1860, by Governor MORGAN, to serve out the unexpired term of Judge COBB, who had removed from the State. A thorough Whig by education and conviction, he became a Republican on the organization of that party in 1855, and has since been an active and influential member of that party. His nomination for Senator, in the fall of 1869, was extremely distasteful to a large number of the officers of the general government residing in his district, but the result showed the popularity and strength of MR. SCOTT, and the weakness of his opponents. In the entire district, he received more votes than were given to General SIGEL, who headed and led the Republican State ticket. His majority over Hon. JONAS K. BURTON, the Democratic candidate, was 4,790.

In all respects, Senator SCOTT's character is above reproach. Gentlemanly and courteous in his manners, faithful and untiring in behalf of the cause he espouses, he combines many elements of character to insure success in life.

MR. SCOTT serves upon the Committee of Finance, the leading committee of the Senate, and has proved an indefatigable worker thereon. His appointment to this committee by the Lieutenant-Governor—a political antagonist—was a recognition of his talent and eminent fitness for the position.

FRANCIS S. THAYER.

This gentleman, who represents the Twelfth District in the State Senate, comes of the old Massachusetts Puritan stock. His father came from the Bay State to Vermont, and in Dummerstown, Windham county, in the Green Mountain State, the subject of this sketch was born on the 11th of September, 1822. He is one of a family of eleven brothers and sisters. He lived in that county until he was nineteen years old, enjoying the ordinary advantages of education then usually falling to the lot of sons of that State. Here was ripened a rugged constitution, and those habits of industry, thrift and good morals were formed which laid the foundation for future strength of character and usefulness. At eighteen years of age he was elected captain of a military company, and held that position until he left the State. Up to nineteen years of age he had worked on a farm, and for a time was a clerk in a country store. In the summer of 1841 he came to Hoosic Falls, Rensselaer county, New York, where his father had removed. He remained a few weeks here, and then went to Cambridge Academy, in the adjoining county of Washington, where he received instruction for four months, and acquired a fair education in all the English branches.

In the winter of 1842, he taught school in the village of North Bennington, Vermont, and "boarded around" in families of the scholars. In those days, no young man's education was considered "complete" without this experience. In the spring of 1842 Mr. THAYER came to Troy, and was employed as a clerk in the flour store of HOWLAND

& BILLS, the first year receiving only one hundred dollars and board. But he soon mastered the business, and his aptitude, discretion, foresight, judgment and business qualifications were of so high an order that he was admitted a partner in the firm at the end of five years. Mr. THAYER has remained in the flour and milling business ever since, being extensively and heavily engaged in the manufacture of flour, and has acquired, as the result of good judgment and proper attention to business, a handsome competency. His firm has from the first been one of the largest concerns in his line of business in the city of Troy. The brands of flour from his mills are widely known in the markets of the country as among the best known as Troy flour.

Politically, Mr. THAYER was a Whig from first manhood until the old Whig party had "outlived its usefulness," and was mainly absorbed into the Republican organization. His first vote was cast for HENRY CLAY, of whom he was a staunch supporter, in 1844. Since the formation of the Republican party, he has been one of its most ardent and unflinching members. Mr. THAYER has been several times a delegate to State and local conventions, but beyond this, he has steadily declined political honors, until his acceptance of the nomination for Senator in the fall of 1867, when he was elected by 1,600 majority, running 532 votes ahead of his ticket in his own county.

Mr. THAYER is a warm friend of the canals of the State, and takes especial interest in the welfare of the Champlain canal. His marked integrity, sound judgment, practical knowledge, and unwavering support of whatever cause he espouses, will render his services of the most valuable character in defending, protecting and fostering in the Senate, not only the canal interests of his constituents, but also all others, whether of a local or general

character, which may be affected by State legislation. Self-reliant, discreet, clear-headed, and with an unerring judgment, and a wide practical knowledge of public interests and public wants, he will prove a most valuable member of the Senate, no less than a prominent and influential associate in the leading counsels of the Republican party of the State.

During the last Senate, he served as Chairman of Committee on Manufactures and Public Expenditures, and as a member of Committee on Canals, Commerce and Navigation, and Public Buildings. He was re-elected by a majority of 1,196 over Hon. E. SMITH STRAIT. The majority against Mr. THAYER in the city of Troy, where he resides, was 382 less than in 1867, and there was a gain, in his own ward, of 289.

In the present Senate, Mr. THAYEE serves on the committees on Canals, Commerce and Navigation, and Public Buildings.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Were we called upon to select from among the many able and distinguished men in the Senate the most remarkable man of them all, we should, unhesitatingly, name WILLIAM M. TWEED. Not that he would be picked out as such by a stranger, visiting the Senate Chamber. There are others who would undoubtedly be awarded the need of superiority, as they would certainly be entitled to it, in regard to a number of the qualities that enter into the character of an able, eloquent, laborious and influential Senator. Nevertheless, the capacities of Mr. TWEED's mind are so peculiar and strong, and his achievements so marked and unusual, that we are justified in setting him down as the most remarkable man in the Senate.

Mr. TWEED was born in New York city April 3d, 1823. Both his father and mother were of Scotch descent. The former was born in New York city and the latter on Long Island. He commenced preparation for active life by studying law, and graduated at the law school of the New York University. He was for a number of years extensively engaged in the manufacture of chairs, but is now practicing law.

Mr. TWEED's first official position was that of Alderman of the Seventh Ward, New York city, which he held in 1852 and 1853. The following year he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-third Congress, and held a seat in that body in 1855 and 1856. He was School Commissioner of the Seventh Ward in 1856 and 1857, evincing a warm interest in the cause of education, and excellent judgment, and was very successful in the management of

schools under his charge. He has been a Supervisor of the city of New York since 1856, and has been Chairman of the Board. In all these positions, Mr. TWEED has shown a keen insight into the motives of men, ready tact in moulding them to his purposes, and singular power as an organizer and director of legislative bodies. He was Deputy Street Commissioner of New York city from 1861 to 1870, and gave to the position untiring industry, wise direction and stirring energy. He was elected to the Senate in 1867 by a majority of about twelve thousand, where he fully maintained his reputation as a superior parliamentary leader. As a member of the Committee on Finance, his experienced counsels were invaluable. The present session, he is Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Affairs, Charitable and Religious Societies, and General Orders.

But it is not with Mr. TWEED, principally or chiefly as a successful officer, that we have to do. He stands unsurpassed as a political organizer. He has held, since 1861, the Chairmanship of the Tammany Hall General Committee, an organization than which there exists none more powerful, compact and overshadowing. Its sway cannot be successfully resisted in the city of New York, either in the Democratic party or out of it, and it wields a powerful influence in State and National politics. Its plans are admirably laid and thoroughly executed. Mr. TWEED is the executive head of this organization. We need bring no other fact than this to fully justify our opening remark. The man who can maintain himself at the head of Tammany Hall, as its acknowledged leader, must be a remarkable man. A casual observer would fail to perceive in Mr. TWEED the elements of his success. His rotund, corpulent form, quiet movements, and not extraordinary countenance, give no evidence of superior talent. But behind that unimpressive exterior there is both an engine

and an engineer of motive and guiding powers unsurpassed. It may be difficult to designate the true secret of Mr. TWEED's great success as an organizing politician. His intellect is quick and active; his perceptive faculties are very keen; he has rare discrimination in the choice of his agencies, and is ever true to his engagements and loyal to his friends. He is magnanimous to a fault, where magnanimity is appreciated, and unrelenting to those who insist on his hostility. He seeks the advancement of young men, and chooses wise and experienced counselors as his intimates; his temperament is of the nervous, sanguine order, which knows no faltering nor doubt, and he is sagacious, cool and determined.

These are some of the characteristics which place Mr. TWEED in the front rank as a remarkably effective organizer. We believe we will not be regarded as overestimating the man by those who know him best.

During the present session of the Legislature Mr. TWEED was made the object of bitter hostility from men within the ranks of his own party, who had been nurtured into political prominence by him. He had made them his lieutenants, sharing the honors and rewards of office with them; but they became ambitious to supplant him and wield the scepter of authority. So they formed a powerful combination, and sought the overthrow of their benefactor. Several bills were introduced into the Legislature, which became known as the huckleberry scheme for reorganizing the government of New York city, and they were defeated in the Houses through a conference of Republicans and Democrats from the country, whereupon their enraged framers demanded of Street Commissioner McLEAN the dismissal of his nominal Deputy, but real superior. In a fatal moment of weakness the Commissioner yielded. This was followed by a call for the meet-

ing of Tammany Hall General Committee, but the Sachems, by a clever *coup d'état*, put the police in possession and left the committee outside. Mr. TWEED thereupon introduced into the Senate several measures for reorganizing the municipal government of New York, counseled certain concessions to the Republicans, and favored a stringent election law, perfected by them. The result was, the speedy passage of the various bills, and an overwhelming triumph for one of the greatest political generals of the day. Under the new charter Mayor HALL appointed Mr. TWEED Commissioner of the Department of Public Works, who has in charge the supervision of the streets, the supply of the city with water and the lighting of it; being a consolidation of the Street and Croton Aqueduct Departments.

NORRIS WINSLOW.

Senator WINSLOW represents the Eighteenth Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis. His father, JOHN WINSLOW, was formerly member of the Assembly, and is at present one of the Supervisors of Watertown, of which city he is a respected and influential citizen. His son, the present Senator, was born in Watertown in May, 1835, and is emphatically a self-made man. After attending the common schools and academy in his native place, he entered a dry goods store in Watertown, as clerk, on a salary of two dollars a week. He was engaged in the mercantile business from 1855 to 1865, when he became proprietor of the Merchants' Bank, which remained an individual institution until April of the present year, when a stock company was organized, of which he is president. Mr. WINSLOW is extensively engaged in manufacturing, leading in many important enterprises, and an energetic patron of every movement calculated to promote the material or moral prosperity of the community. He is president of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, and also holds a large interest in the Agricultural Insurance Company of the same city. He is president of the Hoard American Spinner Manufacturing Company, and is likewise extensively engaged in the manufacture of the Davis sewing machine.

Senator WINSLOW is still in early manhood. His mental powers, however, have ever been active. By diligent reading, and what is not less important, by the habit of severe thinking, he has acquired a large measure of information, which, with ready tact, he is able to make available

in the practical works of legislation. He is active in thought, and disposition for thorough research has developed the finished educational structure, the foundations of which were laid in his academical career.

There is nothing of the pedant about Mr. WINSLOW; but he is a thoroughly well-informed gentleman. His wealth and intelligence have always been cast on the side of right, and have been a great potency in his native place, with the wants and interests of which he is thoroughly conversant.

Mr. WINSLOW's first vote was cast for JOHN C. FREMONT, for President in 1856. Since then he has uniformly adhered to the Republican party; and during the rebellion he was one of thousands of other patriotic men who did the most they could to put down the terrible civil revolution. He was a candidate for Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket in 1868, and is Supervisor of the Second ward of Watertown at present.

In the Senate Mr. WINSLOW very properly holds a position on the Committee on Banks, and his experience as a banker is invaluable to him in the performance of his duties on that committee. He also serves on the committees on Charitable and Religious Societies, and Joint Library.

If it shall please God to prolong his life for still many years, and continue him in vigorous health, Mr. WINSLOW has before him a career of increased usefulness and honor. He possesses sterling qualities of mind and heart, qualities, indeed, that will ever command the admiration and respect of his fellow-citizens.

JAMES WOOD.

An English family bearing the name of WOOD, were among the stout-hearted and hard-headed Puritans who, two centuries ago, sought the inhospitable shores of Massachusetts. These pilgrims came filled with the anomalous desire of enjoying free worship themselves and of dictating the worship of others.

From out of this colony a little band explored the then unbroken forests to the north, and established a settlement in what is now known as the State of New Hampshire. The WOOD family accompanied this party of pioneers. They were honest, industrious people, practical in worldly affairs, and enthusiasts in matters pertaining to religion.

From this worthy stock sprang the Senator from the Thirtieth District.

JAMES WOOD was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, April 4, 1820. His father was a poor man, who earned a scanty subsistence by tilling that soil which DANIEL WEBSTER described as being so stony that it was common to sharpen the sheep's noses to enable them to nibble the blades of grass which grow between the rocks.

In the year 1824, seeking to better his condition, the elder Mr. WOOD emigrated with his family to the State of New York, where, after several changes of residence, he finally settled, in the year 1829, at Lima, in Livingston county.

Here JAMES attended a district school, and subsequently entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, where he completed an academic course. He then went to Auburn, with the intention of reading law, but reaching the con-

clusion that a more thorough preliminary education was desirable, he changed his plans and went to Union College, where he graduated, with the honors of the institution, in the year 1842.

Immediately after leaving college, Mr. Wood entered the office of the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, then a practicing lawyer at Geneseo, in Livingston county, as a student. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of his patron. In 1846 Mr. YOUNG was elected Governor of the State of New York, and, on coming to Albany, relinquished his professional business to Mr. Wood, who has ever since made Geneseo his residence.

In 1854 he was elected District-Attorney of Livingston county, and served one term with great acceptance to the people. He declined a renomination, which was proffered him, and returned to the regular duties of his profession.

Mr. Wood developed at an early age great taste for matters pertaining to military affairs. While yet a boy at school he was elected the captain of a regularly organized company of militia. During his college days he was made lieutenant-colonel, and in the year 1843 he was commissioned colonel by Governor BOECK. In 1850 he was instrumental in securing the passage of the law for uniforming the militia. In the fall of that year his regiment, duly armed, equipped and uniformed, held an encampment at Mt. Morris, in the county of Livingston—the first ever held in the State. The next year General WOOL reviewed this regiment, and complimented it highly on the excellence of its discipline.

In 1854 Colonel Wood drafted the law authorizing the appointment of an inspector-general—an officer whose power has been largely instrumental in raising our National Guard to its present high standard.

In 1855 the rank of brigadier-general was conferred on him.

When the war for the Union commenced, in 1861, General Wood entered heartily into the patriotic spirit which actuated the people, and devoted much of his time during the first year to the work of organizing troops. It was mainly through his efforts that the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment was raised, and in August, 1862, he was offered the command of it, and accepted the same. He was shortly after ordered to join the Eleventh Corps, with which body he participated in much hard fighting. He led his men at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Milledgeville, Savannah, Charleston, Averysburgh and Bentonville.

The first man killed in the Atlanta campaign was from his regiment, and he commanded a brigade in the last battle of SHERMAN's famous march to the sea.

For his distinguished services in the army, Colonel Wood was breveted Major-General of United States Volunteers.

In 1865 he returned to his home in Geneseo and resumed the practice of law.

He was elected to the Senate from the Thirtieth District at the election of 1869, having a majority of 4,694 over JEREMIAH H. VINCENT, his Democratic competitor.

In politics Senator Wood may properly be classed with the Conservative Republicans. He has never advocated violent or bitterly partisan measures, and his early training as a Whig placed him out of sympathy with the class known as "agitators," of which WENDELL PHILLIPS is the best type.

The Senator socially is an affable, agreeable man, and

possesses a fine personal appearance. He is fully six feet in height, with erect, soldierly bearing. His eyes are of a dark hazel color and his hair and beard of iron gray.

As a debater he is usually calm and dispassionate, and, in the best sense of the word, *senatorial*.

He is a patient and faithful worker, and has proved to be a valuable and efficient member of the Judiciary Committee, on which he serves.

WILLIAM B. WOODIN.

The twenty-fifth senatorial district is composed of the counties of Cayuga and Wayne. The Senator, Hon. WILLIAM B. WOODIN, who now represents this district, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, on the 25th of September, 1824. He is, therefore, forty-six years of age. Receiving a thorough academic education, he early applied himself to the study of the law, and after being admitted to practice soon rose to a prominent position among the members of the legal profession. In 1855, he represented the second district of Cayuga in the Assembly. His eminent legal ability being recognized by all, in 1859 he was elected Surrogate of Cayuga county, and has held the office since that time, having been twice re-elected. Mr. WOODIN has brought to the discharge of the difficult duties incident to the settling up of estates and the care and guardianship of private rights, so much patience, industry and legal ability, that his re-election to the office of surrogate was almost a matter of course, and his acceptance of the position of Senator, tendered him in the fall of 1869, was coupled with the urgent request that he should still continue to discharge the duties of surrogate.

Politically, Mr. WOODIN was an active Whig during the life-time of that party. On the organization of the Republican party, he was among its earliest supporters, and still continues in that faith. In his own county he has been a prominent advocate of Republican principles, "on the stump," in nearly every political canvass.

Though serving his first term in the Senate, Mr. WOODIN at once took high rank as a debater. On the

second day of the session he made an able argument on the right or power of one legislature to rescind favorable action by a previous legislature in relation to amendments to the United States Constitution—an argument which was pronounced almost exhaustive, although delivered with only a few hours' preparation. His legal acumen, clearness and vigor, rendering him quick to perceive the points upon which any controversy must turn, combine to make his influence felt upon all questions that come before the Senate, and although in a political minority, few Senators have been more influential in shaping legislation.

HIRAM CALKINS,

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

The subject of this sketch, the present Clerk of the Senate, is no stranger around the legislative halls, having for several years been a correspondent for some of the principal New York dailies.

He is a native of Wyoming county of this State, and was born in the town of Gainesville on the 28th day of December, 1833, and was therefore thirty-six years of age at the close of the year 1869. His father, ELISHA D. CALKINS, was one of the earliest settlers of that section of the State. He left Saratoga county in 1813, and purchased a tract of land in the town of Gainesville, and moved his family upon it in 1815, when there were but few in the neighborhood, and converted out of that wilderness one of the most productive farms in that region.

The ancestors of Mr. CALKINS, both paternal and maternal, were prominently connected with the events of the country in its early history. On his father's side they came from Wales, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and were for years members of the colonial council of Massachusetts. During the Revolutionary war they were foremost in the ranks of the colonial army. The great-grandfather of Mr. CALKINS was with ETHAN ALLEN in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, and subsequently died in the service at that point.

His ancestors on his mother's side came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Connecticut in the vicinity of Norwalk. His mother's name was LOCKWOOD, a name familiar to all conversant

with the early history of Western Connecticut. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was a General in the Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary war, and as such was a special favorite of General WASHINGTON during his campaigns in New England.

The early boyhood of MR. CALKINS was spent on the farm. He was disciplined to all the labors incident to a farm life. His father died when the subject of this sketch was only seventeen years of age, leaving him, although the fifth son, and next to the youngest in the family, the oldest that was at home. Upon him devolved the care, superintendence and cultivation of a large farm in that grain-growing section of the State. Although young in years, he was found equal to the task, and, until he reached his majority, remained with his mother on the homestead, solely responsible for the management of the farm. Prior to the death of his father, the only educational advantages that he possessed were such as the district-school offered.

Those conversant with the duties of the care and management of a large farm, would infer that he could have had no better advantage after that period. But, with all the responsibilities upon his shoulders, he found time to attend to the cultivation of his mind. Having access to one of the best libraries in that section, every leisure moment was spent in reading, and during the winter months, until he was twenty-one, he could be seen every morning wending his way to the village of Castile, to attend a select school at that place. Early to rise and systematic in his habits, he found time to see that the stock were all cared for, his lessons learned, and then walk two miles to school every morning, and home again in time to look after the stock and herds at night, frequently returning to the village again in the evening to attend the

debating societies. For four successive winters he attended school in this manner. Neither sleet nor snow prevented his being in his class, with his lessons perfect, and all of that period foremost with his fellow-students, and the general favorite of the principal and his associate students. The midnight oil and the morning lamp were always burning by his side, and lighted the pages of his books. There was a determination to excel in every branch of study, a determination which he never failed to carry out, it mattered not how great the effort.

On arriving at his majority he conceived the idea of travel, and became anxious to see something of the world. He traveled through several of the western States, and finally brought up in Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in book-keeping and corresponding for the Philadelphia Sun, and other papers, during the session of the legislature. He was then a Whig, having been educated in that school of politics. At the age of twenty-three he was elected chairman of the Whig county committee of Dauphin county. He made one of the most thorough canvasses of the county that was ever made, personally organizing in every school-district of the county, and succeeded in obtaining for Governor POLLOCK and the balance of the ticket the largest majority that was ever, either before or since, given in that county. At the death of the Whig party, and the organization of the Republican party, he retired for a time from active participation in politics, and soon after commenced identifying himself with the Democracy. His first Presidential vote was cast for MILLARD FILLMORE, in 1856. About that time he commenced corresponding for the New York Herald, and was so successful that Mr. HUDSON, then the managing editor of that paper, offered him a situation on the paper in New York. In the fall of 1857, he went to Milwaukee,

Wisconsin, with the view of purchasing a paper at that place. But the panic of that year coming on at that time, he abandoned the idea and engaged in other business. In January, 1859, he left Milwaukee and took up his residence in New York, where he soon after accepted a situation on the New York Herald. At the commencement of the session of the Legislature of 1860, he was sent to Albany, as the representative of the Herald in the Legislature, and soon attracted universal attention by his spicy letters and exposures of the inside workings of the Legislature. Independent and fearless in his course, his letters soon became the feature of the session. He gave the name of "Gridiron" to the city railroad legislation of that session. He was the legislative correspondent of the Herald for four sessions of the Legislature, and during that period had the reputation of presenting the most complete and truthful reports given by any of the correspondents of the New York papers.

In the fall of 1864, Mr. BENNETT sent him to Washington, to represent the paper at the National Capital. He soon obtained the reputation of being the best posted of any newspaper man at that point, and established confidential relations with the President and the members of the Cabinet, and for a long time was the only correspondent whom Secretary STANTON would permit about his office or communicate with. He had free access to Mr. STANTON's office at all times. He was in Washington at the time of the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and on the evening previous was invited by Mr. LINCOLN to accompany him to the theater on the eventful night. He was present at the death of Mr. LINCOLN; his description of the scenes of that night and the death of Mr. LINCOLN were the most graphic ever published. The long account of the affair which appeared in the Herald, embracing

nine columns, was sent by him by telegraph on Saturday. So great was the demand for his report that one hundred and sixty-one thousand copies of the Herald were sold on Sunday morning. During that summer and the following winter, he visited Washington regularly once each month, and was present at every important event of that year. Just before the organization of the Congress of 1865, he gave a full description of the proposed conflict of Congress with the President, and gave Mr. STEVENS' programme for bringing on that contest, which was subsequently carried out in detail. During that period he was the medium through which Mr. BENNETT communicated with the leading men at Washington, and thus personally obtained a more intimate knowledge of the public men both in Congress and Cabinet, than any other person connected with the press outside of Washington. Few knew better than he the inner workings, the secrets, the conspiracies and the schemes of that period than Mr. CALKINS.

In the fall of 1866, he severed his connection with the Herald and engaged on the World, with which editorial staff he was connected until his election to his present position. At the session of the Legislature of 1866, he again went to Albany as the representative of the World. Hardly had the session commenced before he began an exposure of the canal ring, their secret meetings and division of the spoil, which had the effect of arousing the people of the State. These exposures led to subsequent investigation, a change in the canal officers and an almost universal demand for the abolition of the contract system. Those who read the prospectus which he published in the World, of the Canal Academy at Little Falls, will never forget it. Its satire and practical hits upon the men referred to, have been pronounced unequalled.

In the fall of 1868, soon after the death of MILES

O'REILEY, he became editor of the New York Citizen, and exhibited rare journalistic talents in conducting that paper. His description of the senatorial contest of last winter, dressed up in a military style, has never been equaled, and has attracted universal attention throughout the country. His knowledge of the men, their weak points and general characteristics, and his measure of the capacity and importance of the men who figured in that contest, has had no equal in modern journalism.

As a journalist he is bold and fearless, never hesitating to call things by their right names, and has long been recognized as occupying the front rank in the State. He has for years been a regular attendant upon the State conventions of both parties, and he is noted for giving the inside workings of those bodies. There is always exhibited in his articles more care for facts and substance than for polish. In the local politics of New York city, so difficult to comprehend, he has been for years recognized as the best posted of any person connected with the press of that city. And his intimate knowledge of public men give him a superiority over most newspaper men in the politics of the State.

Mr. CALKINS was, at the commencement of this session, unanimously nominated by the Democratic Senatorial Caucus, for Clerk of the Senate, a selection that gave satisfaction to men of all parties in the Senate. This is the first office that he has ever held. He has discharged its duties with marked ability, devoting his entire time to it, and as in all other things which he undertakes, bringing to his task great energy, close application, and exhibiting an executive talent beyond that which his most sanguine friends anticipated.

Mr. CALKINS was married in January, 1858, to M. JENNIE PARTCH, of Bennington, Vermont.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM HITCHMAN,

SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER of the House is one of that class of men, now very common, who have pressed their own way to the front, over many and serious obstacles. Indeed, of nearly all our public men, can the American people, with excusable pride, boastingly say, they carved their own way to fortune and to fame. It is the genius of our institutions that young men, born with noble impulses and honorable ambitions, as they press energetically on to the goal of their hopes, find the way opening clearer and brighter before them. The first hills only need bravery and toil in the surmounting — ever after, the race is only limited by the endurance. The Speaker is of those who find no limit to their determinations, having before them only steady, persistent, earnest struggling, and a preparation and cultivation for their rewards.

WILLIAM HITCHMAN is a native of New York city, having been born in Pearl street, near New street, November 18, 1830. His father, at that time, kept a livery stable in the last named street; but being unsuccessful there, he soon after removed to Yorkville. WILLIE HITCHMAN was a favorite pupil in the public school in Eighty-sixth street, where he received his early education. His conduct record was always of the highest, and the head of the class the usual reward of his natural intelligence and application to study. The old gentleman, with an amount of

sound common sense rarely to be found, determined that his son should have a trade. The teacher, Mr. THOMAS SPOFFORD—afterward Alderman and member of Assembly—remonstrated earnestly, that the lad's superior mental powers fitted him for a profession, and begged that one be chosen for him. The father's answer deserves to be written in gold and set in a framework of diamonds, to be placed in the home of every father and every son in the land: "LET HIM GET A TRADE TO EARN HIS BREAD, AND THEN THE PROFESSION AFTERWARD, IF HE CHOOSES." And the trade was learned. WILLIE seemed to have a taste for carriage painting, and he was apprenticed to JAMES FLYNN, whose shop was at that time in Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue. He entered upon the calling with industry, and mastered all the mysteries and intricacies of the craft, in a comparatively short time. Young HITCHMAN possessed the very common attachment to "the machine," and served a full term as member of Engine Forty-five, filling the position of Secretary most of the time.

His apprenticeship being ended, he entered the carriage manufactory of ISAAC LOCKWOOD, at the North End, where he worked some time, but the avocation not agreeing with his health, he determined on a change. He secured a position in the old Municipal Police Department of New York city. He was almost immediately promoted to a Sergeantcy, and held the office of Lieutenant of the Nineteenth Ward Police, at the time of the institution of the Metropolitan Police system. He then, while the litigation between the two Departments was pending, entered the office of DENNIS MCCARTHY, United States Weigher, as clerk, and conducted the business for a year in a masterly manner. Thus far we find Mr. HITCHMAN filling with fidelity the various subordinate trusts committed to him.

We now come to the turning point in his career. We find, as in all cases of the advance of young men, that the opportunity which made elevation possible to Mr. HITCHMAN, was of the most ordinary kind, and that it was merely his own energy, industry and perception that secured advancement. In 1859, he was appointed engrossing clerk of the Board of Aldermen of New York city, and held the position over eight years, discharging the duty with ability and usefulness. That was his opportunity. Young men are found on every hand with opportunities equally or more conducive to success. The chance it gave was simply the opportunity for self-improvement; and, surely, many have that. His desk was located in the City Library. While his time was well occupied in his public duties, he yet had leisure hours, and those hours were devoted to laying the foundation for higher positions. Manuals of Parliamentary practice, debates in Congress, political, statistical, historical and scientific works, were not only read but studied. Thus he stored his mind with valuable material, while day by day he made his mental acquisitions the more valuable, by a constantly augmenting practical experience with the world.

Mr. HITCHMAN was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, in 1860, and was re-elected. At the close of his second term, he was chosen School Commissioner, and held the office during the term, which expired shortly after the opening of the Assembly. He was a wise and discriminating officer, and won the affections of both scholars and teachers. Mr. HITCHMAN'S Democracy is of the kind that favored the vigorous crushing of rebellion, and the speedy reunion of the country, under but one, and that the good old flag. During the draft riots in New York, he opened his house and took in a Methodist minister, his family and furniture, who resided

opposite, to protect him from the rioters. He draped his residence in mourning for the death of President LINCOLN, and was threatened to be mobbed for so doing. He has been a valuable member of Tammany Hall General Committee since 1861, and its efficient Secretary since 1863. He was elected a Trustee of the Fire Department in 1864. Under the new charter he was the first named by Mayor HALL, among the five gentlemen appointed as Commissioners of the Fire Department for New York city. He was chosen member of the Constitutional Convention in the spring of 1867, and served in that body on several important committees. His wise appreciation of correct fundamental principles, keen perceptions and cultivated judgment, won for him many friends in that body.

Mr. HITCHMAN's nomination to the Assembly in 1868 attests his popularity. He had no thought toward nor aspiration for the office, but each of the two wards in his district had their favorite candidate, and the struggle for success became so earnest that it was impossible for either to break the tie in the Convention. In this critical period, and within but a few days of the election, Mr. HITCHMAN's name was suggested as a compromise, and was received with warmth by both the candidates and their supporters. He finally, with reluctance, yielded to the logic of the position and the urgency of his friends, and accepted the nomination. The canvass was no easy one, but he was triumphantly elected. The Speakership was still less anticipated or sought. But, his party being in the ascendancy, many leading minds turned to him as best fitted, by accomplishments and position, to fill the post. In the canvass he had to contend with the prestige of the legislative experience of Mr. JACOBS, the strength of Mr. FLAGG in the interior, and the powerful influences operating in favor of both. He succeeded, after an interesting strug-

gle, in caucus. His only drawback to the highest and most immediate success as a presiding officer, was his lack of experience in the Assembly. But he brought to the discharge of the duties a well trained intellect, a cool and quick mind, and a firm and unyielding resolution. He was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869, and again to the Legislature of 1870, serving again as Speaker. His success has been remarkable. Prompt, decided and impartial, even his strongest opponents can find nothing in him worthy of censure. His mistakes, even at the outset, were few and unimportant, and his determined effort to become efficient in the routine duties of the Chair, and a master of the rules by which it is governed, was crowned with the highest success. His unaffected but cordial courtesy, bland manners, and firm but pleasant administration, have made for him friends of the whole membership of the House. His voice is fluent, pleasant and correct. In the designation of his appointees, and selection of his committees he was very successful. He is a man about the ordinary size, well built, but neither stout nor tall, of long features, fair complexion, mild eye, and bold development of the head. In public life he is charitable and elevated in tone, while in his domestic relations he is affectionate and kind. At home, beloved; abroad, respected and honored, the career of life but just opens before him. It can be nothing else than a prosperous and happy one.

SEYMOUR AINSWORTH.

Mr. AINSWORTH was born in the town of Woodbury, Vt., on the 17th day of May, 1821. His ancestors, on the paternal side, were of English, and on the maternal side, of Scotch origin, and were among the New England pioneers who settled in the valley of the Connecticut at a very early day. Like most of the young men of the Green Mountain State, young AINSWORTH early recognized the dignity of manual labor, and to that end his youthful days were assiduously directed. His educational advantages were limited to a few months in the common district school, during his early boyhood days. Intent on learning some trade whereby he could secure a respectable livelihood, at the age of fourteen he left the parental home, under a contract with his father by which he purchased his minority, and at once apprenticed himself to ASAPH TOWN in the business of builder and carriage-maker. He served the usual period of apprenticeship, and took his position as foreman of the shop in which he had learned his trade, and continued such for two or three years.

When nineteen years of age, he left his native State and migrated to Saratoga Springs, where he began business for himself, without an acquaintance or a friend to aid him, and no other capital than his trade and a fair character with which to start. He soon found employment with R. & W. PUTNAM, then the proprietors of one of the leading hotels, where for several years he was the chief artisan and director of the improvements about that establishment; and finally became one of its proprietors

and keepers, in the management of which, it is needless to say, he was pre-eminently successful, and only retired to embark in broader fields of enterprise. He was always awake to every enterprise and improvement designed to build up the town and promote its local prosperity. Mr. AINSWORTH was one of the originators and first directors of the Commercial Bank (now Commercial National Bank) of Saratoga. He has been instrumental in the erection of more edifices of a public and private nature, than any other man at Saratoga. He is now largely engaged in the manufacture of brick, having invested \$25,000 or \$30,000 in the business, and giving employment to fifty or sixty men, during the brick-making season. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, and has one of the most elegant and extensive retail establishments north of New York, chiefly composed of fancy goods, and giving employment to forty or fifty people, during the entire year.

As a successful business man he has no superior, and but few equals. Self-made and self-reliant, he moves straight forward, taking counsel of himself and pursuing his purpose with a directness which yields to no obstacles, and with a will that never tires.

He is the laboring man's friend.

He has never seemed to have any desire for public office, although he has held various places of public trust, such as town assessor and village trustee, as long as he could be persuaded to hold them. He was the first Assistant Assessor of internal revenue under the present law, and held it some three or four years, when he resigned on account of the inadequacy of compensation, and because his own private business required his whole attention. He would never consent to hold office, whether it paid more or less, when he felt that he could not discharge his duty to the public to the fullest extent, even though involving the

neglect of his own business. Whenever he has been a candidate for office, he has always received a much larger vote than that of his own party. His election to the present Assembly is a remarkable instance of his popularity with the masses. His is the first election of a Democrat in this district, within the last fifteen years. The Republican majority is about 1,000. His competitor in the late canvass was elected last year by 960 majority, and 167 majority in the town where Mr. AINSWORTH resides. The late canvass shows a majority of 430 for Mr. AINSWORTH in the Assembly District, and 567 in his own town. He is Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and is a member of the Committees on Civil Divisions and Roads and Bridges.

ORSON M. ALLABEN

MR. ALLABEN was born in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., on the banks of the Delaware river, on 5th of August, 1808. His ancestors early settled upon the eastern end of Long Island; and several of their names may be found in the colonial records among the list of tax payers of the town of Southold for the year 1688. Subsequently, they settled at Blue Point, on the southern shore of the Island, where Mr. ALLABEN's great-grand father kept a hotel, and where his father was born. They were probably of Saxon origin; and, as indicated by the name, emigrated westward from the Levant, or eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The name is composed of two Eastern or Arabic words, "Alla" and "Ben," tantamount, in English, to "Godson," and is said to be still found among some of the German tribes. His maternal ancestors were Protestant Irish, and settled very early at Springfield, Mass.

While he was an infant, his parents moved into the town of Roxbury, Delaware county, where he lived out his minority. His father moved upon a new and unimproved farm, which he assisted in "clearing up," suffering all the privations and hardships incident to a backwoods neighborhood of that period. His mother was a very exemplary woman, and instilled in the minds of her children principles of the strictest integrity. They have all carried through their lives, so far, these characteristics of early training. His advantages for procuring an education, at the age of sixteen, had been extremely limited, as he had never lived nearer than two miles to any school-house, and

his attendance at school had been confined to the winter season from early childhood; still, in the common educational branches then taught, he was considered proficient. He engaged in teaching in his seventeenth year, and continued in that business for about three years, when he entered the office of Dr. J. B. COWLES, of Roxbury, and engaged in the study of medicine. He had attended two terms at the Delaware Academy, paying his own board and tuition, to finish his preliminary education. His parents were poor and had a large family, and, up to the period of his entering the medical office, his wages had all gone to his father's family, except what was necessary for his own support; and he entered upon the study of medicine, in December, 1827, with a single dollar in his pocket. His medical education was finally finished in 1830, he having been assisted by a maternal uncle, whom he subsequently paid to the last farthing. Having graduated with the usual honors of a first class student, he settled down in practice, in the town of Middletown, Delaware county, in 1831, where he married and has ever since resided.

Mr. ALLABEN has practiced medicine in Middletown steadily for thirty-nine years, and has always been fully employed. He has never refused to attend a patient on account of poverty. In every instance he has been on terms of closest friendship with his professional brethren, discarding all jealousy, and holding that the world was wide enough to give them all employment. He has twice been President of the Delaware County Medical Society, and has been a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society for nearly twenty years.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for ANDREW JACKSON. He has been Supervisor of the town of Middletown seven years; and has several times been elected when the majorities at the

fall election were adverse to the Democrats. He has held the office of Coroner, and was once a candidate for county clerk, but was beaten by the Anti-renters, which organization he always opposed. In 1850, he was a candidate for Congress, and was again beaten by the Anti-renters. In 1864 and 1865, he was a member of the State Senate, and served on the Finance Committee, the committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, the committee on Poor Laws and on Public Health, of which he was chairman. Again, in 1869, he was elected to the Assembly by 328 majority, in a district which the previous year gave a Republican majority of nearly three hundred.

Mr. ALLABEN has taken a very active part in public improvements, especially in his own town, and more particularly in altering and improving the highways. In 1840, he procured the passage of a turnpike charter, leading from the Ulster county line to Delhi, and passing through Middletown; he was appointed a commissioner under it. In 1865, while in the Senate, he procured the passage of a joint resolution, advisory of granting \$500,000 State aid to tunnel Pine Hill, should a railroad be constructed to pass that point through Delaware county. He has been a strong advocate of the same measure during the present term. After the adjournment, in 1865, he called meetings and advocated the construction of the Rondout and Oswego railroad to pass that point, and he has used his influence in bonding the towns for its construction, and in pushing it forward to its present status. It is now under contract and in process of construction, and in the condition contemplated by the resolution entitling it to State aid.

He has attended several State conventions as delegate. In 1863, while Supervisor, he was elected chairman of the board, although, politically, it stood 11 Republicans to 7 Democrats.

In 1843, he purchased and moved upon the locality where the village of Margaretville, now comprising about 400 inhabitants, stands. At that time there was not even a public highway in that locality. He afterward procured a post-office, and was appointed the first Postmaster. In 1863 he established a newspaper there, entitled "The Utilitarian," and edited it for over five years. He also erected a building for a select school, at his own expense.

Mr. ALLABEN has dealt largely in real estate, and in the manufacture of lumber. At present he is one of the directors of the Rondout and Oswego railroad. He serves on the committees on Public Lands, Public Health, and Manufacture of Salt, and is Chairman of the first mentioned committee.

THOMAS G. ALVORD.

Mr. ALVORD ranks among the foremost men of the Legislature for ability, experience and foresight. These three qualifications combined are essential to a successful legislator; for no one can hope to attain to any great degree of success in the absence of any one of them. Mr. ALVORD's legislative career has not been distinguished so much for that brilliancy which captivates people for a time, as for a plain, matter-of-fact course which has not been interrupted by many mistakes, and has been almost always characterized by those efforts that have a telling effect upon men. He is to be regarded as an eminently practical legislator. But we shall speak of his qualifications at greater length further on in this sketch.

Mr. ALVORD is a native of Onondaga, Onondaga county, N. Y., and has just entered on his sixty-first year. His paternal ancestry was English, and his maternal ancestors were Hollanders. The combination of the two national characteristics is very apparent in the composition of Mr. ALVORD's mind. His grandfather on his father's side was a soldier in the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather was a Captain in the campaign which resulted in BURGoyNE's surrender. Both survived the dangers of the war and were pensioners.

Mr. ALVORD graduated from Yale College, in 1828. Having completed his collegiate course, he studied law, for two years, with THOMAS A. TOMLINSON and GEORGE A. SIMMONS, at Keeseville, Essex county, N. Y., and one year with CHARLES P. KIRKLAND and WILLIAM J. BACON, at Utica, N. Y. He began the practice of his profession

January 1, 1833, at Salina, now the first ward of the city of Syracuse. He continued in the business of the law until 1846. Since that time he has been a lumberman and a manufacturer of salt, and has enjoyed excellent success in business.

In politics Mr. ALVORD was originally a hard-shell Democrat; he united with the Republicans in 1861. In 1844, the year after he gave up his profession, he was elected to the Assembly, and he also served in that body in 1858, '62, '64 and '70. Mr. ALVORD's most distinguishing abilities, in the Assembly, have been the thorough mastery of parliamentary rules and his almost intuitive application of them. Few men attain the proficiency possessed by him, and even then, only after hard study and close application. He was Speaker of the House in 1858 and '64, and in that capacity gained great popularity.

In 1864, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, running on the ticket with Governor FENTON, and served through 1865-'66. As President of the Senate he presided with dignity, evincing good judgment, deciding questions with discrimination, ruling with impartiality and very generally winning the respect of Senators of both parties.

He represented his native county, Onondaga, in the State Constitutional Convention of 1867-'68. As a member of that Convention, which was composed of some of the most able gentlemen in the State, as well as the most loquacious, Mr. ALVORD ranked among those of superior abilities. His familiarity with parliamentary rules enabled him to readily discover the irregularity of proceedings, and his opinion on points of order and the wisdom of measures, was highly respected.

He was elected by the Republicans to the present Assembly, by 1,155 majority.

The Speaker recognized Mr. ALVORD's fine abilities by placing him, though belonging to the minority, on the important committees on Canals and Judiciary; and his position on the Committee on Grievances will be rendered memorable by the famous arraignment of Judge POTTER at the bar of the House for causing the arrest of one of the members.

ISAAC V. BAKER, JR.

Mr. BAKER was born August 15, 1843, at Comstock's Landing, Washington county, N. Y., a place founded by his maternal grandfather, PETER COMSTOCK, well known throughout Northern New York as an energetic, go-ahead business man, who took the first raft through the Champlain canal, and was largely engaged in the forwarding and transportation business, for many years, in connection with the father of the subject of this sketch.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Sr. (now general superintendent of the lines comprising the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad), formerly owned and ran a line of packets on the Champlain canal, also the canal boats comprising the northern transportation line, together with the old Redbird line of stages running from Montreal to New York.

Mr. BAKER inherits the energy, enterprise and business qualifications of his father and grandfather in a great degree, and has, at his early age, acquired a reputation for himself enjoyed by few men of more mature years. His school days were passed in the North Granville Academy and in the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute. He then obtained a fair classical education. He started in business, at the age of seventeen, as a merchant, in his native town, and retains his interest in the business at the present date. He early interested himself in agriculture, and especially in breeding merino sheep, in which BAKER & HARRIGAN have acquired a national reputation, selling choice specimens of their flock into nearly every State in the Union, and also Australia. Mr. BAKER has been secretary of the Washington County Sheep

Breeders and Wool Growers' Association since its organization, some five years; and is president of the Washington County Agricultural Society. He was nominated for member of Assembly, in 1868, when but twenty-five years of age, and elected by the largest majority ever given in that district, running over three hundred ahead of the State ticket. He served in the Assembly of 1869, on the railroad committee, also on the special gas investigating committee, taking good rank in the house. Many bills important to his district were passed through his exertions. So well pleased were his constituents with his course that he was renominated by acclamation, and again elected by an overwhelming majority.

It is perhaps due to Mr. BAKER to mention that this is the first time a member has ever been returned the succeeding year from that district. At the last election, he carried every town in his district, even the town of Whitehall, a Democratic stronghold, by 116 majority, running ahead of the State ticket 427.

Mr. BAKER's popularity is due to his integrity, energy and enterprise, and he is looked upon as a rising young man. His constituents *know* they can depend upon their member, and that he rarely fails to carry out any thing he undertakes. His capacities were justly recognized by Speaker HITCHMAN in making him a member of the committee on Canals and Civil Divisions.

FRANCIS B. BALDWIN.

FRANCIS B. BALDWIN, who represents the second district of Queens county, in the Assembly, is a gentleman, who, by patient years of industrious labor, has acquired a large fortune.

He is about fifty years old, and was born in Baldwinsville, Queens county. He received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen entered the extensive clothing establishment of BROWN, STYLES & HOW, in the city of New York, where he remained three years. Then returning to his native town, he entered into partnership with his father, and opened a country store; after a successful experience of three years in this business he returned to New York, where he became connected with the well known clothing house of BROOKS BROTHERS, with whom he remained twelve years. He next formed a partnership with CHARLES FOX, Esq., and they opened a large clothing establishment at Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, in a building erected expressly for their use by WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

Retiring from business in February, 1868, Mr. BALDWIN found himself in the possession of an ample fortune — the result of more than thirty years' work.

He returned to his country home in his native village, where he purchased a tract of land embracing over 200 acres. He has devoted the past two years to the work of improving and beautifying this land, which he intends to lay out in villa plots. It is pronounced by those conversant with its advantages the most desirable property on the south side of Long Island.

Mr. BALDWIN has a large interest in the Long Island railroad, and was one of its original directors.

He has always been a reliable Democrat, although he took no active part in politics until he was pressed into accepting the nomination of his party for the Assembly. He was elected by a majority of 908, in a total vote of 3,500, running considerably ahead of his ticket. Mr. BALWIN serves upon the committees on Railroads, on Public Printing, and on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.

•

GEORGE J. BAMLER.

MR. BAMLER is the representative from the first district of Erie county, and was elected to the Assembly in 1867, on the Democratic ticket, by a majority of 156 over JOHN HOB, Republican.

He was a member of the last House, serving on the committees on Salt and Manufactures of Salt. He was again elected, last fall, by 694 majority. His position as chairman of the Committee on Canals is one of the most responsible in the House. He likewise serves on the committee on Indian Affairs.

MR. BAMLER is a native of Bavaria, in which country he was born April 21, 1835. When eight years old his family emigrated to this country, and settled in Buffalo, where he has ever since resided, and is now engaged in mercantile business in that city. He is known as an active and influential Democratic politician in his locality, and exercises great influence among his German friends. In 1863, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Buffalo, and re-elected in 1865. In the Assembly he is a member of the committees on Cities, and Trade and Manufactures, and is a faithful and intelligent member.

GERSHOM BANKER.

The representative of Schenectady county is **GERSHOM BANKER**, Democrat. He was elected by a vote of 2,342 against 2,081 for **L. A. YOUNG**, Republican.

DANIEL D. BARNES.

Among the farmer representatives of the hayloft and cheese-press Democracy, in the Assembly, is **DANIEL D. BARNES**, from the second District of Columbia county.

MR. BARNES was born on the 9th of October, 1809, in the village of Canaan Four Corners, where he still resides. His father was a farmer; and the son, as he grew up, divided his time, as most country lads do, between working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in winter. He still follows the honorable calling to which he was thus early trained.

MR. BARNES is a strong adherent to the political principles of the Democratic party. By that party he has been elected several times Supervisor and Assessor of his native town.

He was nominated for the Assembly last October, and at the ensuing November election was chosen by a majority of eighty-two in a closely contested canvass. He serves upon the committees on Public Education and on Public Lands.

MR. BARNES has a good reputation for industry and honesty. He is not a ready debater, but gives close attention to the duties of his position, and is faithful to the interests of his constituents.

MATTHEW P. BEMUS.

Mr. BEMUS is descended from a family of some note in colonial New York. His father, Captain CHARLES BEMUS, commanded a company during the War of 1812; and Mr. WILLIAM BEMUS, his grandfather, was a prominent citizen of the county of Rensselaer, and an early settler of Chautauqua county. He married Miss MARY PRENDERGAST, so that the subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of one of the most reputable families of Western New York.

MATTHEW P. BEMUS was born in the town of Ellery on the 3d of January, 1818. He received a common school education, displaying extraordinary tact, shrewdness and proficiency. On arriving at maturity, he engaged in mercantile business, which he prosecuted for ten years.

He early took an active interest in politics, and was a zealous Whig, first taking the field in favor of the election of General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for President, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD for Governor. In 1840 he received the appointment of County Treasurer, and held the office for six years. He was then nominated for County Clerk and elected. At this time he was regarded as one of the most promising and energetic young men in the county.

About this time he made a purchase of a tract of land in the town of Chautauqua, 1,400 acres in area, and engaged in agriculture. For ten years ensuing, he pretty much withdrew from prominence in political matters, to give his attention to private business. But he could not remain inert, and finally engaged upon an extended field of operations, embracing local improvements both at home and elsewhere. Several of the most prominent measures

which were acted upon by the Legislature of 1860 and subsequently, received their impress from his active efforts; and, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he entered more actively than ever into the political and other movements required for supporting the national administration.

Five years since he became the treasurer of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh railroad, and is now its president. This road extends from Brocton to Corry, and is designed to afford another route for coal, oil and other products of Western Pennsylvania to Buffalo. The future prosperity of Chautauqua county is closely associated with this enterprise, which Mr. BEMUS is so conspicuously prosecuting. It is hardly necessary to add that such energy and public spirit have won favor and general popularity among his fellow-citizens. In the spring of 1867, he was elected Supervisor of the town of Chautauqua, there being no opposing candidate, and has since been elected every year and is now supervisor of Chautauqua. In the ensuing autumn, he became the Republican candidate for member of Assembly. Extraneous circumstances gave rise to a violent opposition to his election, and an independent Republican candidate was placed in the field. Mr. BEMUS, however, received a majority of 376. The next spring he was unanimously re-elected Supervisor of Chautauqua. He was a member of the House last year and served on the committee on the Affairs of Cities, and was elected to the present Assembly by 575 majority. He serves on the committee on Railroads. His identification with the material interests of the county, his great energy and perseverance, and his personal suavity of manner, account for his influence and popularity. He possesses rare power of calculating chances, and so is seldom disappointed. His life has been a continued succession of struggles, and generally of successes.

JAMES G. BENNETT.

Mr. BENNETT is a native of the State of New York. He was born in Cohocton, August 16, 1825.

His father was a blacksmith, and to that trade JAMES was apprenticed, after receiving a common school education. When he was fifteen years old, the family removed to Wayland, where Mr. BENNETT has ever since resided. He continued to work at his trade until 1855, when he was appointed railroad and express agent at the Wayland station, which position he still holds.

Mr. BENNETT is a life-long Democrat. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, and as he possesses, to an unusual degree, the confidence of his fellow townsmen, he has frequently been chosen to local offices. He was Assessor in the years 1851, '52 and '53; Justice of the Peace in '52, '53, '54 and '55; was Postmaster under Pierce's administration; and was Supervisor in 1858, '59 '60, '61, '62, '63 and 65.

The Assembly District which Mr. BENNETT represents comprises the towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, Howard, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne and Wheeler, and form the First District of Steuben county. It is closely contested, and was represented last year by a Republican. Mr. BENNETT's majority at the election of 1869 was 71. As a legislator Mr. BENNETT is painstaking, industrious and faithful. He serves creditably as Chairman of the committee on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, and as a member of the committees on State Prisons and Public Lands, and on what is popularly known as the "Grinding Committee."

WILLIAM G. BERGEN.

Mr. BERGEN was born in Ireland, February 17, 1829. His parents emigrated to America in the year 1830, settling in the city of New York, where they still reside. Mr. BERGEN was early sent to a private school, in which he pursued his studies until the age of fourteen years, when he obtained employment in the office of the Courier and Enquirer newspaper. He served in the capacity of office boy in the editorial department of this establishment, until, desiring to learn the printer's art, he became an apprentice to the business. In consequence of ill health, he was obliged to abandon the craft for one more laborious, and to him more healthful. He finally learned the trade of a mason, which he now follows.

In 1867, Mr. BERGEN was elected to the Assembly from the Ninth Assembly district, comprising the Ninth and part of the Sixteenth wards of the city of New York, receiving a decided majority. During the session of 1868, he was a member of the committees on Public Printing, and Charitable and Religious Societies. He was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869, and served with much acceptance to his constituents. He was again re-elected to the present Assembly by a small majority, running against two candidates. He serves on the important committee on Ways and Means, also on Commerce and Navigation, Privileges and Elections, and Public Health.

Mr. BERGEN is quiet and retiring in his manners, fond of study, but withal a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, having a large circle of earnest friends, amongst whom he is very popular. He has been a life-long, earnest Demo-

crat. He has never sought any prominence as an active worker for his party, and has never held any political office whatever, before being elected to his present position, in 1867. But three years of experience have proved of great service to him, and he now is regarded as an able member of the House.

JOHN BERRY.

The county of Orleans is represented in the Assembly by Hon. JOHN BERRY, who resides at Holly. He was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, October 11, 1812. In early years, compelled to struggle with poverty, he nevertheless received such an education as the common schools could give him. Like many of the self-made men of the Legislature, he taught school during the winter months, and, previous to the introduction of the Superintendent system, he was, for a number of years, Inspector of Common Schools. In 1845, he represented his town (Murray) in the Board of Supervisors. For the past seven years, he has been a Commissioner of Excise for Orleans county.

Mr. BERRY has always been prominent in promoting the interests of education. He was one of the founders of Holly Academy, was a member of the building committee, and after its completion was senior trustee, and for twenty years secretary. He has also taken great interest in military affairs, and at different periods has been Captain, Adjutant and Colonel of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. At the time of holding the Colonelcy of the Two Hundred and Fifteenth, he belonged

to a brigade composed of the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Lieutenant-Governor SANFORD E. CHURCH, Colonel; Two Hundred and Fifteenth, JOHN BERRY, Colonel; and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, SILAS M. BURROUGHS, Colonel.

Mr. BERRY was originally a Free Soil Democrat of the old school, but joined the Republican party at its formation, and has continued steadfast and zealous in that political faith. He has always been active and influential in this, and also in the Temperance cause, treating the latter, however, as a moral and not as a political question.

Mr. B. was elected to the Assembly of 1870, by a vote of 2,898, against 1,878 for George W. Peck, Democrat. As an indication of his standing where best known, it may be mentioned that the town of Murray, where he resides, usually gives about 75 Democratic majority. Mr. BERRY, however, received 48 majority over his Democratic competitor residing in the same town.

JOHN J. BLAIR.

The member from the Fourth District of New York was born in the city of which he is a representative, on the 17th of April, 1833. His parents were natives of Ireland, and offered their son every opportunity for an excellent education, but, like many others, he was ambitious of becoming a workman while yet a boy, and so merely availed himself of the advantages presented by the common schools. At the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed at the Allaire Works, one of the most

extensive machine shops in the country, and soon became a proficient at his trade. Mr. BLAIR early took an interest in politics, being elected constable of the Seventh ward, at the age of twenty years and six months, being compelled to wait until he had arrived at manhood's estate before he could qualify. At the age of twenty-two, he became Assistant Captain of the Seventh Ward Police, under the old municipal system. In this position he was popular with the men under him, and with the citizens generally. He held the place until the Metropolitan Police Law went into effect, and though offered a captaincy in the new force, declined upon principle, and held to the old organization until it was disbanded. Mr. BLAIR then returned to his trade, working at it until the famous machinists' strike of 1864, when he made a pledge never to return to the bench until the demands of the mechanics were granted by their employers. The workmen were finally forced by circumstances to submit, but Mr. BLAIR kept his word.

In 1862 Mr. BLAIR went to Hilton Head, in the employ of the Naval Department, and remained there one year, as superintendent of repairs of machinery and repairs of gunboats. Here he was of great service to the country. In 1853 he took part in an expedition to explore the Amazon river, which failed owing to the objections of the Brazilian Government. Several of his companions were lost in the expedition.

He afterward became connected with the Fifth District Judicial Court, and remained there until elected to the Assembly of 1867, to which he was first nominated by the workingmen, afterward being indorsed by the Republicans and by the Union Democracy. His election was regarded as a great triumph over Tammany Hall, as that organization considered the district one of the surest for

their ticket in the city. But the workingmen were a unit for Mr. BLAIR, and this settled the question. He is, and he always has been, a Democrat.

In the autumn of 1868, Mr. BLAIR was again elected to the Assembly. His re-election to the present House on the Tammany ticket demonstrated much personal popularity and political strength in his district. He serves on the committees on Railroads and Indian Affairs.

ALBERT H. BLOSSOM.

Mr. Blossom was born in Monmouth, Kenebec county, Maine, August 14th, 1833. When six years of age his father moved with his family to Buffalo, where he died two years after, leaving a widow and six children dependent on themselves for support. Albert attended the village schools of Black Rock and vicinity, until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to work in a woollen factory to help support the family. He continued in this employment four years, and then entered a store in Buffalo, as clerk, where he remained three years, and, meantime, learned the art of book-keeping. In 1854, he accepted a situation as clerk in the Canal Collector's office of Buffalo, and, with the exception of a short time spent in Chicago, held the situation till 1859. In 1859 and 1860 he was book-keeper for Hon. JAS. A. CHASE, member of the Assembly for 1869; and in 1861 he entered the office of the City Assessors of Buffalo as chief clerk, where he remained five years. In 1866, '67 and '68 he was again employed as clerk in the Canal Collector's office, and in the fall of the

latter year was nominated by the Republican party for City Assessor, and, though running 1,200 votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated. During the session of 1869, he was Librarian of the Assembly, in which position he won the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. At the conclusion of the session, he was appointed deputy collector and entry clerk of the Buffalo Custom House, which office he now holds. At the State election of 1869, he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for the Assembly from the Third District of Buffalo, and was elected by 333 majority over Hon. ISRAEL T. HATCH, Democratic and Independent candidate. He is a member of the committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and ranks among the most gentlemanly, reliable and popular men in the Assembly. Since occupying a seat as member, he married the daughter of NORMAN R. DEWEY, Esq., of Buffalo.

ALPHEUS BOLT.

The First District of Delaware county is represented by Hon. ALPHEUS BOLT, Republican, who resides at Masonville, where he was born, October 15, 1820. He received a common school education, completing with an academical course of three years at Gilbertsville Academy. He first turned his attention to the study of the science of medicine, but abandoned it for the more quiet and independent occupation of farming. During the winter months he taught school, and continued this occupation for no less than seventeen successive winters. His interest in

public education suggested him as a fitting person for Superintendent of Common Schools, to which he was elected, holding the office for ten years. He has served his town in the Board of Supervisors four years. He was elected to his present position as a member of Assembly by a vote of 2,281, against 1,709 for CHARLES B. WADE, Democrat.

Mr. BOLT is honest, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his legislative duties, and proves himself a valuable member.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The Third District of St. Lawrence county is represented by WILLIAM BRADFORD, of Louisville, who was born November 17th, 1834.

He is of mixed Irish and New England parentage. His grandfather, JOSEPH BRADFORD, came from Ireland to America in 1786, and settled in Louisville in 1806. His father, SAMUEL BRADFORD, was born in Pawlet, Vermont, and came to Louisville with his parents when nine years old. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, and was a very earnest believer in the doctrines of the old Whig party as expounded by HENRY CLAY. He participated in the organization of the Republican party, and his name was attached to the call for the first Republican Convention held in St. Lawrence county, of which he was subsequently a member. The mother of WILLIAM BRADFORD was a daughter of the late J. E. PERKINS, of Massena, and a niece of Hon. BISHOP PERKINS. The latter were descendants of JOHN PERKINS, who emigrated from

Gloucester, England, in 1631, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM BRADFORD received such an education as the common schools afforded, and has pursued the business of farming. He has always manifested a lively interest in political matters, and cast his first vote for Gen. FREMONT in 1856, acting since that time with the Republican party, and is a very zealous supporter of its principles. He was elected Supervisor in 1866, and held that office for three years, being defeated by the Democratic candidate in 1869. His name was before the Republican Assembly District Convention in 1861, when Hon. C. T. HUBBARD was nominated.

In 1869, much interest and feeling was excited in Louisville over the Assembly District delegation, friends of different gentlemen desiring to present the names of their candidates. A large vote was polled at the caucus, but Mr. BRADFORD secured a handsome majority. The prejudices produced by this contest, and other matters, somewhat reduced his home vote at the following election, but he still ran slightly ahead of his ticket in his town, having a majority of 67, the highest majority on the State ticket being 59. He received in the district a vote of 2,331, against 625 for WILLIAM H. PADDOCK, Democrat.

Mr. BRADFORD is a gentleman of much intelligence, possessing a clear and active mind, enriched by extensive reading and careful reflection. He proves an industrious and valuable member.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN is a native of New York city. He was born in the year 1816. Both his parents dying while he was an infant, JOHN was brought up and educated in the Orphan Asylum. When he had reached the proper age he was apprenticed to SAMUEL ACKERMAN, to learn the printer's trade. Having served his time he went to work at the case as a journeyman. Enjoying and suffering the varied experiences of a typo's life, he continued to follow the trade, uninterruptedly, until 1852. In November of that year he was elected to the Assembly from the Seventh Ward, running on the ticket with Senator WILLIAM M. TWEED, who was then a candidate for Alderman, and who, like Mr. BROWN, commenced his political career at that time. He served through the session of 1853 with acceptance to his constituents. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature he was appointed Naturalization Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and for seventeen years has occupied that position.

Until recently, the issuing of naturalization papers in the city of New York was confined almost exclusively to the Court of Common Pleas, and the duties of Mr. BROWN, on whom the principal work devolved, were laborious and manifold. He performed these duties faithfully and conscientiously, and the Congressional Committee, instituted to investigate alleged frauds, bore testimony to his accuracy and fidelity.

Mr. BROWN was elected to the Assembly last November by a plurality of 418. He serves as chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions, and as a member

of the committees on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and on Petitions of Aliens.

He is an untiring worker, an intelligent legislator, and a good, true-hearted man.

SAMUEL L. BROWN.

MR. BROWN represents Chenango county in the Assembly. He is one of the most attentive members in the House, always at his post, and careful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty. He was born at Brookfield, Madison county, December 1, 1815. He is of Anglo-Saxon parentage, and the family is among the oldest in that section of the State. He removed to Chenango county in 1846. He is by occupation a farmer, and has always enjoyed the confidence of the public. In early life he held the office of Assessor. For sixteen years he was Justice of the Peace, in which position his clear perception and impartial conduct won for him the regard of every one. He is Supervisor of the town of Columbia, serving with marked fidelity. In the Assembly he is a member of the Committee on Militia and Public Defense. His post-office address is South Edmeston, Otsego county.

VOLNEY P. BROWN.

Mr. V. P. BROWN, the representative of the Third district of Monroe county, was born in the town of Wheatland, where he now resides, October 11, 1824. His father served with marked distinction in the war of 1812, entering the ranks as a private, and advancing by steady promotion to the grade of brigadier-general. The son inherited the old gentleman's patriotic fire, and became connected with a military organization known as the Old Floodwood company, which dated its origin back to the closing days of the last war with England. Mr. BROWN is a farmer, received a common school education, and has been from his earliest days one of the leading men in his native town. He has held every office up to and including Supervisor, and is now Justice of the Peace. In every position he has held he has shown himself worthy of the public trust reposed in him. During the war he was a member of the town board, and rendered important service in filling the quota of his town, which responded cordially to every call. He is a member of the Committee on Federal Relations.

DENNIS BURNS.

Mr. BURNS is the representative from the Second district of New York. He was born in Ireland in the year 1827, and came to New York when ten years of age, and

has ever since resided in that city. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter, but some years since was compelled to relinquish it on account of his health. In 1867, he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket (Tammany), and was chosen by a plurality of 1,101 votes over JAMES DONOVAN and CONSTANTINE DONOHUE, Union Democrats. That was the first elective position he ever held, and previous to that time was never a candidate for any office. He was a member of two important committees, Banks and Claims, in the Legislature of 1868. He was renominated in the Autumn of 1868, and elected by 6,191 majority over his Republican opponent; and was again re-elected in 1869 by 5,409 majority, there being a falling-off in both the Republican and Democratic vote. He holds the Chairmanship of the Committee on Insurance, and is on the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. BURNS is kind-hearted, sociable, enjoys a good joke, and has the faculty of making plenty of friends. He is an energetic member, and closely scrutinizes every measure which comes up for consideration.

WILLIAM W. BUTTERFIELD.

This is Mr. BUTTERFIELD's second year in the Assembly, having been a member in 1869. During the session of that year he served on the committees on Banks, and Trade and Manufactures, and his worth and excellence as a representative of his constituents of the Second district of Jefferson county, were never disputed. There are

members of the house who take more prominent action in legislation; but there are none who are more faithful and conscientious in their official acts. He is quiet, but practical and discreet. He is a member of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD was born in Jefferson, New York, March 24, 1822. His education was acquired in the common school, but he nevertheless attained to a good degree of scholarship. In 1842, when he was twenty years old, he commenced selling goods in St. Lawrence county; and he has been in the mercantile trade for nearly twenty-five years. He removed from St. Lawrence county to Redwood, in 1854, and continued trade as a merchant. He is now a manufacturer of cylinder glass and of lumber, dealing largely also in lands. Mr. BUTTERFIELD's business is so extensive as to require the services of from sixty to one hundred employees. In business matters he is careful and methodical, keeping the run of the lesser details of his various interests, with all the precision so essential to success.

Politically Mr. BUTTERFIELD was once a Whig. He was among the first in the organization of the Republican party, and has adhered to it to the present day, always indorsing its measures, and seeking to properly enforce them. While he was a resident of St. Lawrence county he was elected Justice of the Peace; and he served as Supervisor of the town of Alexandria, Jefferson county, five or six years. On different occasions, also, he has represented his district in State Conventions. Although the party to which Mr. BUTTERFIELD belongs is in the minority, yet he commands sufficient influence in the House to succeed in carrying all local measures needful to his Assembly district.

TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, who represents the Sixth district of the county of New York, is one of the young men of the Assembly, having first been elected to the Assembly at the age of twenty-seven. Born of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in January, 1840, he was brought by his parents to the city of New York when a child of five years. At the proper age, young CAMPBELL was placed in the public schools of his adopted city, and continued therein until he was twelve years old. Impelled by a laudable ambition to be independent of the support of his parents, who were in humble circumstances, he left school at that early age, and connected himself with an institution not less worthy of being ranked as an educator—the printing press. Thus early thrown upon his own resources, whatever success in life he has since attained is due to his own exertion. Meanwhile, the labors of the day at the press being ended, young CAMPBELL, desirous to make up for the deficiency of early training at the public schools, added to his practical business education a further book knowledge gained by attending evening schools. He also joined a debating club, and by participating in its weekly disputations he familiarized himself with the prominent political and social topics of the day, and there doubtless laid the foundation of his future success. In the mean time he rose through the various gradations of a printing office, from “fly boy” at the press, up to general office manager, serving at times in job offices, and again in various newspaper offices, including the Herald, Express and Times.

During a portion of the year 1860, while the dark and threatening war clouds were rolling up, obscuring our political horizon, we find Mr. CAMPBELL living in Augusta, Georgia, and connected with the office of the Dispatch, there published. He soon, however, returned to New York, where, with the exception of the few months spent in the South, he has always resided since coming to America. For several years, ignoring types and cases, Mr. CAMPBELL was a clerk in the office of the County Clerk of New York. Mr. CAMPBELL has for some years been active in local municipal politics, and is now a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall. As a member of the Fire Department in the good old days of the "volunteer" system, he had his share of "perilous adventure and hairbreadth 'scapes."

He was first elected to the Assembly of 1867. During his first term in the Assembly, the speaker recognized the ability of Mr. CAMPBELL by placing him at the head of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and also making him a member of the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties. He served with such acceptance as to be returned by his constituents the next year, and he is now serving his third term in the House. Mr. CAMPBELL is Chairman of the Committee on Petitions of Aliens and is a member of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

Socially, Mr. CAMPBELL is one of the most genial of men, uniting with the firmness, pertinacity and frankness of the Scotch, the characteristic humor, hearty friendship and unswerving fidelity of the Irish. Possessed of such a happily compounded nature, it is not surprising that his friends are many, and grappled with "hooks of steel."

JOHN CAREY.

JOHN CAREY, who represents the Seventh district of the city of New York in the Assembly, was born in Mead county, Ireland, on the 25th of April, 1836. In the year 1850, at the age of fourteen, he immigrated to this country, with his parents. He enjoyed the advantages of an education in the public schools of New York, where he developed more than ordinary capacity for learning.

At an early age he entered into business as a wholesale and retail liquor dealer, and in this calling he has been eminently successful.

He was nominated for the Assembly last fall by the Tammany branch of the Democracy, and was elected by a plurality of 584 votes.

This is the first political office he has ever held. Mr. CAREY is faithful to the principles of his party, and to the interests of his constituents. He is a man of excellent habits, of fine appearance and of undoubted integrity. He gives promise of becoming a successful and valuable legislator. He is a member of the Committee on Claims, and also of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

OWEN CAVANAGH.

The factions into which the Democratic party of the city of New York is divided are so numerous, that a candidate for office frequently finds himself compelled to contest with several competitors, outside the ranks of the opposition. Thus, at the last election, OWEN CAVANAGH, of the Third New York Assembly district, was opposed by one Republican and by two Democratic candidates. He succeeded, however, in obtaining the handsome majority of 2,535 over the aggregate vote of all the others.

Mr. CAVANAGH was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, on the 3d of March, 1839. Immigrating to this country at an early age, he was educated in the public schools of New York. He entered early into political life, and at the age of twenty-three was appointed Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, an office which he held until the year 1867. In 1868 he was elected to the Assembly, serving upon the Committee on Public Lands. In the present House he is a member of the committees on Commerce and Navigation, on Claims, and on Privileges and Elections.

HUGH M. CLARK.

The rapid growth and cosmopolitan character of the city of New York finds one illustration in the fact, that few of the men who represent the State in public positions were born in the metropolis. But, nevertheless, the native New Yorker, as a rule, is possessed of unusual energy, liberal views and an enterprising spirit. A gentleman who combines these characteristics in an unusual degree may be found in the person of HUGH M. CLARK, who was born in New York city, on the 18th day of December, 1829.

Mr. CLARK is by occupation an iron merchant. He has reaped the reward which strict attention to duty merits, and is now in possession of a comfortable fortune. He has made Brooklyn his place of residence for many years. Mr. CLARK is a Democrat, but has not mingled very much in politics. He was elected to the Assembly in 1868, and served with credit. He was re-elected last November by a largely increased majority. He serves during the present session upon the committees on Commerce and Navigation, on Banks, on Militia and Public Defense, and on Roads and Bridges. He is popular among his fellow members, and enjoys the confidence of his constituents.

WILLIAM W. COOK.

The workingmen of the State of New York are not lacking in able representatives, from their own class, in the halls of legislation. Among this number may properly be reckoned WILLIAM W. COOK, who represents the Twelfth district of the city of New York, in the Assembly.

Mr. Cook was born in Philadelphia on the 12th day of October, 1832. Two years later, his parents moved to New York, where the subject of this sketch has always since resided. He received a good education, in the English branches, at Public School No. 4. Leaving school at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the mason and bricklayer's trade. He served his time faithfully for four years, but has not followed the trade since.

In 1854, Mr. Cook received an appointment in the melting and refining department of the United States Assay Office. This position he held until he was elected to the Assembly last November.

While in the Assay Office, he gained the confidence and respect of all who knew him by his strict attention to the duties of his calling. He was nominated for his present position by the Tammany Democracy, and was elected over two competitors, by a majority of about fifteen hundred votes.

This is Mr. Cook's first experience in public office, but he gives promise of becoming a useful and successful legislator.

He serves upon the committees on Banks, on Health, and on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills.

WILLIAM CLARK COON.

WILLIAM C. COON was born on the 16th day of July, 1825, near Burdett, his present place of residence, in the town of Hector, Schuyler county. His ancestry were of German stock. His father, THOMAS COON, was born on a farm in Somerset county, New Jersey, which had been in possession of the family for five generations.

THOMAS and ELIZA COON emigrated from New Jersey to the town of Hector in 1818, and commenced as pioneers in a comparatively new country, and contended with the vicissitudes incident to a life in the woods, establishing themselves, finally, as farmers, with a farmer's small competence. The mother of this sketch is still living, in her eightieth year, hale and bright. The father died in 1858.

WILLIAM'S early advantages for an education were of the kind at that time common to boys of his age, in a back country school district; but he improved them well, always leading pupils of his age in the length and accuracy of his lessons—so much so, as, at times, to draw upon him the envy and persecution of some small minds among his playmates. Early acquiring in this way a common school education, he taught a number of terms in a district school, before the age of twenty—working on the farm summers; and when twenty years old, he resolved upon acquiring a liberal or collegiate education, and with that view attended, in the summer of 1845, an academic school in Ithaca. The close application to study that summer, followed by tasking himself too greatly in charge of a very large school the following winter, undermined his health, rendering him unable to perform any labor for

nearly a year following. Under the advice of physicians he gave up study and went to farming, which he followed from 1847 to 1851, teaching one or two terms of school, during winters, in the meantime.

In 1849 he became the Democratic candidate for town Superintendent of Common Schools, for the town of Hector, and, notwithstanding his party was in a minority of about one hundred, he was elected for the term of two years, and discharged its duties with fidelity and very general satisfaction. In 1851 Mr. COON abandoned farming, and purchased the old Grist Mill property at Burdett.

He married in 1852, a daughter of the late Judge JOHN SAYLES, of the same town, a woman of more than ordinary good sense, and rare domestic virtues, and settled at Burdett, where he now resides, engaged still in the gristing and flouring mill business, being the proprietor of the well known "Willow Grove Mills." He has also connected with the same, since 1856, a general retail grocery and provision store.

In the autumn of 1855, he was elected to the Assembly of this State for the session of 1856, being made the candidate of the American party, representing the Second Assembly district of Tompkins county, and before the apportionment of a member for Schuyler county was made, he was elected by a large majority. In the winter of 1861, he represented the county of Schuyler, in a State Democratic Convention held at Albany, to give some expression to the position of the party, in relation to events which soon culminated in the late rebellion.

He has served his town as Supervisor, and his district in State Conventions. He was elected to the Assembly by sixty-six majority, being the first regularly nominated and elected Democratic member from Schuyler county, since its organization in 1854.

Mr. COON has frequently been called to officiate as orator at fourth of July celebrations, and, without losing caste with the ultras of his own party, has succeeded in commending himself, on such occasions, to his political opponents.

Mr. COON is not a bitter political partisan, but very decided in his political convictions. He supported the government during the late civil war, though often differing with the administration, as to various issues growing out of the contest. He serves on the important committees of Ways and Means, and Internal Affairs.

HENRY J. CULLEN, JR.

HENRY J. CULLEN, Jr., was born in the city of Brooklyn, on the 26th of September, 1841. His father Dr. HENRY J. CULLEN, an eminent physician, belongs to that sturdy race who settled in the North of Ireland, and who combine some of the best characteristics of the Saxon and the Celt. Dr. CULLEN emigrated to this country at an early age. He married a lady born in New York, but of Scotch-Irish origin. They made Brooklyn their home, and there, by years of patient devotion to his professional duties, Dr. CULLEN has acquired a wide reputation and no inconsiderable wealth.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the elementary branches in the public schools of Brooklyn. He was then sent to Kinderhook Academy, where, under the excellent instruction of Prof. WATSON, he was prepared for college. In the year 1857 he entered the Sophomore

class of Columbia College, remaining there two years. The senior year of his college life was passed at Union, from which institution he graduated in July, 1860, at the age of eighteen. His close attention to study had somewhat impaired his health. With the idea of regaining his strength, he devoted the next two years to travel. He visited South America, the Pacific coast, China, Japan and India. This long journey accomplished the desirable object for which it had been undertaken. Mr. CULLEN returned strong and well, with his mind enriched by a comprehensive knowledge of the workings of other governments and the customs of other lands.

In 1862 he entered upon the study of law in the office of FOSTER & THOMSON, in the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1863, and since that time he has gained a remunerative and growing practice.

Mr. CULLEN served five years in the ranks of the National Guard as a private soldier. He was appointed in 1869 Judge-Advocate-General, with the rank of Colonel, on the staff of Major-General WOODWARD, which position he still holds.

In 1868 Mr. CULLEN was nominated for the Assembly by the Democracy of the Second Brooklyn District, and was elected by a majority of more than four hundred. He served with credit on the Judiciary Committee, and made for himself a reputation as a faithful legislator and as an honest man. He was returned to the present Legislature at the election last fall. He serves again this year on the Judiciary Committee, where his experience and his legal attainments enable him to render effective service.

With one exception (Mr. KIERNAN, of New York) Mr. CULLEN is the youngest man in the Assembly. In personal appearance he is of medium height, rather stout, and with a face that may properly be described as Napoleonic.

Mr. CULLEN is a general favorite among the members. He is a faithful friend, a genial companion, and a polished, scholarly gentleman.

JOHN DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS represents the Second Assembly district of Steuben county. He has heretofore held a position as a member of the Board of Supervisors in his county, for some years, and therefore brings some experience in legislation to the discharge of higher duties. His occupation has been of a mercantile nature, ever since his boyhood, in connection with farming, but he has paid close attention to public events, as they have from time to time developed, and has formed decided opinions with reference thereto. He is a Democrat, and sustains the principles of his party on all occasions. At home, he is considered the soul of integrity, and his past record is free from even the suspicion of wrong. He ran ahead of his ticket at the election which made him member of Assembly, because of the faith the people had in him. His practical views will, of course, have due weight in promoting the wishes of his constituents. He is Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, and is a member of the Committee on Banks.

Mr. DAVIS was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y., October 10th, 1824. Besides a common school education, he had the benefit of one term at the Groton Academy in Tompkins county, and two terms at the Alfred Academy in Allegany county. His parents moved from Dryden to Greenwood, Steuben county, during his infancy,

and settled in what was then a wilderness. His father began by clearing up a spot of ground large enough for the erection of a log-house, which was to be their home. The distance to any place of business was then, and for many years afterward, over nine miles; and, such was the condition of the roads, it took about all day to pass over the intervening distance, with a team. The privations and hardships of Mr. DAVIS' early life were severe, as may easily be imagined by those who know anything of pioneer experiences. But things have changed since then; success has attended Mr. DAVIS' efforts, and he possesses sufficient to make life attractive and agreeable to him.

J. THOMAS DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS is a gentleman of great geniality of nature, though not of the very demonstrative kind that is considered "hale fellow, well met," on every occasion. He belongs rather to that class of men who receive friends with a quiet cordiality, which is thoroughly sincere in every respect, and which means no more and no less than is outwardly exhibited. Such are his qualities as a gentleman.

As a public officer who has held several responsible positions in the gift of the people, he has always proved himself worthy of the honors conferred upon him, and has shown, by his urbanity and comprehension of his duties, that the gentleman and the efficient officer should be one and inseparable.

Mr. DAVIS is a native of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he was born, July 8, 1825. He received an

excellent education at the Troy Academy, which fitted him to enter upon the life which opened to him after the completion of his studies. He is the son of the late Judge GEORGE R. DAVIS, who was well and favorably known for many years in legal and political circles. Mr. DAVIS inherited some of the qualities of his father, among which was independence and resoluteness of character; therefore he early sought to win his own way. He went to the city of New York, secured a clerkship in a wholesale store, and soon developed into an attentive and faithful clerk. After a few years in the service of the firm by which he was first employed, they gave him credit for a stock of goods, which enabled him to begin business for himself, at Hancock, Mass. He remained in business, however, at that place, only a couple of years, in the meantime receiving the appointment of Postmaster of Hancock.

Perhaps we should say, at this point, that Mr. DAVIS studied law before going to New York, and was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, in 1846. But his tastes prevented him from adopting the law for his profession, and he therefore wisely abandoned it.

He moved from Hancock to the city of Troy, where he again engaged in mercantile business, but sold out his interest after a couple of years. His course of life was somewhat changed by his appointment as Collector of Canal Tolls at West Troy, in 1852. He held that office through the years 1852, '53, '56 and '57. The duties, though at first comparatively new to him, were discharged with fidelity and ability. He rendered most excellent service to the State, in his detection of the frauds in the measurement of lumber, the correction of which increased the tolls at the West Troy office, in a single week, one thousand dollars, and which, in the aggregate, amounted to more than thirty thousand dollars in a year.

In 1859 Mr. DAVIS was elected, by a large majority, as County Clerk of Rensselaer county. He was very popular through his term of three years. He was again elected to the same position in 1865, serving with the same acceptability as hitherto, and, in fact, increasing his popularity in his native county. We had favorable opportunities for knowing of the esteem in which he was held, and were deeply gratified with the success which crowned his efforts to meet the wants of the public.

Mr. DAVIS was Colonel of the 72d Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., until it was disbanded. As a military officer he was regarded as competent in all respects.

The Republicans ran Mr. DAVIS for the Assembly in 1868, and he was defeated by only 150 votes, though the Democratic majority, in 1867, had been 683. He was re-nominated in 1869, and elected by 64 majority — the best evidence of his popularity. Mr. DAVIS makes a faithful member of the House. He serves on the committees on Public Education, and Expenditures of the Executive Department.

JOHN DECKER.

Mr. DECKER is perhaps more widely known in the city of New York than any of her representatives. He was born in the Third ward in February, 1823; and, when old enough, was sent by his parents to the public school in Fulton street. At the age of fifteen he shipped as cook on board of a vessel employed in the coasting trade. But, though of an adventurous turn, he did not relish this mode of life, and accordingly returned home the next

year, where he remained till he became of age. In 1844 he joined the Volunteer Fire Department of the city of New York, and belonged to Engine 14. In 1848 he was elected Assistant Foreman, and re-elected in 1849. The next year he became Foreman, but declined a second election. In 1853 he was chosen Assistant Engineer, and was re-elected in 1856 and 1859. At this period he was perhaps the most popular man in the Fire Department. He was elected Chief Engineer in 1861, and again in 1863. Two years afterward, the Metropolitan Fire Department was established by the Legislature, and Mr. DECKER was thus removed from office. He made his residence at Port Richmond, on Staten Island, and has been ever since engaged in real estate business. In the Fall of 1867 he was nominated by the Democrats to represent Richmond county in the Assembly, and received 2,336 votes, a majority of 1,096. In the House of 1868, he was a member of the Committee on State Prisons, and Sub-Committee of the Whole. He was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869, and served on the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department. In the present House, he serves on the committees of Commerce and Navigation, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. DECKER took an active part in the organization of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Fire Zouaves, and was elected Colonel of the Second. He held the position while the incipient steps were taken, and then resigned. He was often at the seat of war, attending to the wants of his former associates, particularly after they had been engaged in battle. In this way, as well as by his unfailing courtesy and obliging temper, he became regarded as the father and counselor of the firemen and their friends.

Mr. DECKER is a hard-working and popular representative. He assumes no "airs," but goes straight forward to business.

CLAYTON H. DE LANO.

CLAYTON H. DE LANO was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., February 8, 1836. His parents were respectably connected, his father being a cousin of the Hon. COLUMBUS DE LANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and his mother, a cousin of the Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, late Minister of the United States at Japan.

In 1860 Mr. DE LANO was graduated from the Albany Law School, with honors belonging to a course of unusually severe and successful study. Previously to entering the Law School, he had studied law in the office of Hon. A. C. HAND, at Elizabethtown, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in 1860; but, on account of his health, which had become impaired by severe application, he did not enter upon the practice of his profession, but engaged in farming at Ticonderoga.

He commenced political life as a member of the Democratic party; having been, as it were, born in that political faith, his father being a Democrat of the old school. Mr. DE LANO, in 1860 and 1861, contributed, as a Democrat, a series of political articles to a leading New York journal, which were marked by vigor of thought and clearness of style, and particularly by a fairness and dignity of tone.

Differing with the Democratic organization, during the war, he joined the Republican party, in the interest of which he spoke from town to town, making the tour of Essex county in the memorable campaign of 1864; a second time in 1866; and a third time in 1868. His addresses met with high acceptance; they were of important service to the Republican party in Northern New

York; and gave him the reputation of being the best political speaker of his county.

Mr. DE LANO is the author of numerous addresses on agriculture and temperance, delivered at different places during the last ten years; and also of an elaborate centennial poem, read at the celebration, in July, 1864, of the hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Ticonderoga. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Ticonderoga, of which he has been president or secretary almost constantly for ten years, has owed to him a success that has made its annual fairs among the best of the class of town fairs in northern New York. The Ticonderoga Academy, founded in 1858, had, from the very first, Mr. DE LANO's most vigorous support, and he has been one of its most efficient trustees for ten years. The organization of Good Templars, of which the success in Ticonderoga has been very remarkable, owes much to his efforts. Previously to the organization of the Good Templars, Mr. DE LANO's support of the cause of temperance in Ticonderoga had been of the most efficient character, he having carried some twenty suits through the county courts at his own expense, in order to repress the evils of illegal sales of liquor in Ticonderoga. Mr. DE LANO's character in his own town is that of efficiency, trenchant good sense, high public spirit, and commanding moral integrity. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Essex county for the past four years, and was elected member of Assembly over a formidable competitor by eight hundred and ten majority, thus leading the State ticket a number of votes. He serves on the Committee on Public Health; during the session of the Legislature he has been attentive to the routine of legislation, and has become fully acquainted with the details which are so important in carrying measures through.

JOHN H. DEMING.

Mr. DEMING is one of the most watchful and attentive members of the House. He served his constituents of Tioga county with scrupulous care in the Assembly of 1866, and his experience therein has given additional value to his labors the present session. Mr. DEMING was born in Great Barrington, Vermont, March 1, 1819, and removed to Richford, his present place of residence, in 18—. Here he engaged in mercantile business, and, by his probity of character and industrious habits, became an honored and valuable member of community. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors since 1860, in which body he has rendered signal service to the county. He is a member of the Committee on Petitions of Aliens.

JAY DIMICK.

The First Assembly district of Jefferson county is composed of the towns of Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown and Worth. The district is represented by Hon. JAY DIMICK, who resides at Stowell's Corners. He was born in Oswego county, April, 1821, and is, therefore, 49 years of age. By trade he is a carpenter and joiner, but he follows the occupation of farming chiefly. In 1848, he was town Superintendent of Common Schools. He has

also been Justice of the Peace for years, and represented his town (Hounsfield) in the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson county from 1865 to 1868, inclusive.

Originally a Free Soil Democrat, on the organization of the Republican party Mr. DIMICK became an active and working member thereof. He was elected a member of the Assembly of 1869, and served with credit on the committees on Roads and Bridges, and Public Printing. He was re-elected by a vote of 2,820 against 2,091, for PHILO M. BROWN, Democrat.

DANIEL G. DODGE.

DANIEL G. DODGE, the subject of this sketch, was born at Pembroke, N. H., on the 4th of April, 1825, where his earliest childhood was spent. His father, Dr. DANIEL DODGE, was a native of Hanover, N. H., and a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College in that place. His mother was born at Stow, Mass. Her maiden name was JUDITH GATES, she being a daughter of Rev. ABRAHAM GATES, a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, and related by blood to Major-General HORATIO GATES, of Revolutionary celebrity. Elder GATES settled at Bow, in New Hampshire, where he had charge of a Baptist church for twenty-five years.

While Daniel was still very young, his parents removed from Pembroke to Salem, N. H., and from there to Newport, in the same State, afterwards taking up a short residence at Stillwater, N. Y. From this place they went to Clinton county, in this State, becoming permanently set-

tled at West Chazy, where, in 1864, Dr. DODGE departed this life, with the reputation of having been a skillful physician, an honest man and a Christian—having had a residence of thirty years in the town where he died, during which time he was chosen to fill various town and county offices, for which, cultured talent and a good education had well qualified him. His wife, Judith, is still living, a woman of strong and pious mind, a devoted mother, full of maternal tenderness and Christian experience.

DANIEL G. DODGE was a pupil both in district and in private schools for some years, subsequently receiving instruction at a high school in Fort Covington, in Northern New York. During the winter of 1842-43, and 1844, he was engaged in teaching the district schools in the vicinity of his father's residence, meanwhile perfecting his education in all the common English branches at various Academies in adjoining towns. As a youth at school he won troops of friends, and was noted for a quick mental apprehension and a manly utterance.

It was in the spring of 1845, at the age of twenty, that he was persuaded to commence the study of medicine with his father, remaining under his tuition for a term of one year, when he entered the office of Dr. ALDEN MARCH, of Albany, N. Y., as his private pupil, continuing with him until the winter of 1849, when he graduated with honor at the Albany Medical College, receiving a good public and private recommend from his eminent medical tutor. The following summer Dr. DODGE located at Rouse's Point, N. Y. where, after a successful practice of twenty years, and with a mind enriched by constant reading, he has justly acquired the reputation of a skillful surgeon and a good practitioner of medicine. He was married in February, 1860, to Miss KATE L. STRATTON, a native of Rouse's Point, a lady of fine domestic qualities.

His only brother, Dr. L. C. DODGE, having graduated at the Albany Medical College, and, in 1863, become House Physician and Surgeon to the Albany City Hospital, and still later, in 1864-5, Assistant-Surgeon United States army at Lincoln General Hospital, Washington, D. C., in 1866, became a partner with DANIEL in the medical profession at Rouse's Point, where he still is in practice. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. D. G. DODGE was, in the month of May, 1866, elected to hold the office of President of the Clinton County Medical Society. The Society chose him in May, 1868, as delegate to represent them at the State Medical Society for a period of four years. These positions of trust were filled to the satisfaction of his professional brethren.

In the fall of 1868, the Democratic County Convention put him in nomination as candidate for Member of Assembly, with a slim prospect for success. He was beaten by his opponent (DANIEL STEWART) by 184 votes, running ahead of his ticket, in the county, 320 votes, while, in the town of Champlain, in which town he resides, he had a handsome majority of 76 votes, the Republicans carrying the town on the general ticket by 92 majority.

Better success crowned the Doctor, when, in the fall of 1869, he was, by the same party, nominated to the same office, and elected by 542, running ahead of his ticket 120 votes.

Dr. DODGE is a little above the medium in stature, possesses a quick, energetic and resolute temperament, with keen powers of penetration, and good executive abilities. As a physician, he has won a good record; while, in the department of surgical skill, he has the reputation of having scarcely an equal, and certainly no superior, in Northern New York. Tender hearted as a woman, still he

never evinces timidity or hesitation at the bed-side of his patients in the extremest cases. Of stern ways and a disposition frank, almost to bluntness, he is yet kind and genial. In all the affairs of life he is self-reliant, open hearted and out-spoken, of good judgment, intrepid in proposing his measures, and earnest in coming to his conclusions; his constituents believe him to be capable of making his mark, and of acting well and honestly his part in the performance of the onerous duties involved in the political councils of the State.

Mr. DODGE is Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, and is an able member of the Ways and Means Committee. He is recognized as a capable member, who watches the interests of his constituents and those of the State with equal vigilance.

JOSEPH DROLL.

In Bavaria, Germany, on the 14th of January, 1833, JOSEPH DROLL was born. While he was yet a child, his parents emigrated to this country and settled in the city of New York. Joseph, therefore, enjoyed the advantages of an education in the public schools of the metropolis. He has been many years engaged in business as a fruit merchant.

In politics Mr. DROLL is a Democrat. He is at the present time a member of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and has been President of a Democratic Ward Association for two years. He was elected to the Assembly last fall by a majority of eighty-eight over a strong and popular competitor. He serves upon the committees on Claims, on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and on Trade and Manufactures.

WILLIAM HULBERT EAKER.

Mr. EAKER's maternal grandfather, NORMAN PETERS, came from the State of Connecticut and settled in the town of Cato, N. Y., at an early day. At the time of the building of the Erie Canal, he was a constructor of some portions of it. Mr. PETERS was a life-long abolitionist, and, for many years, stood almost alone, in the town of his adoption, in his political views.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. EAKER, whose name was NICHOLAS EAKER, moved from Montgomery county, in this State, in the year 1817, and settled on a farm, in the town of Cato, about a mile south of the village of the same name. He resided there till the time of his death, in 1821, leaving a family of three children, among whom was JOSIAH EAKER, at that period about ten years of age, and afterward the father of the subject of this sketch. In 1831, JOSIAH EAKER married ABIGAIL PETERS, and, two years subsequently, settled on a farm in the southwest part of Cato, where WILLIAM H. EAKER was born, September 21st, 1838, and where he still resides, having amassed a fair competency, as a farmer, in conjunction with his father. JOSIAH EAKER was a Whig, and since a strong Republican. The son in question, married a daughter of LEWIS RAMSEY, of the village of Meridian, N. Y., in 1864.

Mr. EAKER has always been a Republican; and is recognized among his political friends, as well as enemies, as a Radical of the strictest type. As a politician, he is considered as one of the rising and prominent leaders of the Republican party in the northern part of Cayuga county. The first official position held by Mr. EAKER, was in 1866,

when he was elected as Collector of his native town. In the spring of 1868, he was elected as Supervisor of his town, by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the efforts of the strenuous opposition, coupled with the operations of two or three older political "hacks," who were jealous of the success of younger men. In 1869, he was renominated, and elected by a majority nearly double that which he received at the preceding town meeting, thereby winning a most emphatic indorsement from his constituents as to his course of action in the Board of Supervisors.

Last fall he received the nomination for member of Assembly, and was elected by a fine majority. He ranks among the substantial and unassuming members of the House, and possesses the elements of firmness and determination.

WILLIAM M. ELY.

WM. M. ELY was born in Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., July 26th, 1818. His ancestors were of English and French origin, and emigrated to America in 1680. His English ancestors are descended from one of the French Huguenots who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholemew, under the safe conduct of CHARLES IX, who gave him, in pledge of safety, his own signet-ring, which is still in possession of the family. Strong Republicans, they zealously espoused the cause of the Revolution of 1642, and were staunch supporters of CROMWELL and HAMPDEN, and did good service in the wars of the Commonwealth. After the Restoration, their prominence in the struggle for liberty subjected them to tyranny and oppression, and

finally resulted in their exile. The emigrants, on landing, settled at what now is Old Lynne, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. They brought with them from their composite origin an industry and ability sharpened by the memorable trials and fortunes through which they had passed. With their Puritan habits of virtue, temperance and activity, they were eminently fitted to enter as pioneers of civilization the land of their adoption. Purchasing a tract of land, a few years saw them with a competence for themselves and children. In Colonial times, they filled many important positions, both of public and private trust. In the different professions, they were ably represented, and in theology they held no mean rank among the cotemporaries of their day. When the war of the Revolution came, they embarked their lives and fortunes in the struggle of the Colonies, and were staunch adherents, as they had been in the old world, to the cause of liberty, throughout the whole of the war. The grandfather of the present sketch, after enduring the vicissitudes of these seven years, was present at the head of his command at the surrender of BURGOYNE. Many instances of their loyalty, privations and sacrifices made by the family, and their devotion to the principles they had espoused, are held in grateful recollection by their numerous descendants. After the close of the war, little was left of the wealth they had accumulated. All but their land was gone, and patriotism and loyalty had mortgaged even that beyond twice its value. Means of support were wanted. The old stock were worn out by their sufferings and privations, and they could not afford a patrimony to their children, and, besides, their energy was gone in the protracted struggle, and that scanty pittance was needed for those at home. The younger members must take care of themselves. The father of the sketch turned his face upon

the old homestead and came to Broome county, New York. Teaching and rigid economy gave him the means of purchasing land in, and in the vicinity of, the township. A country store added to his means, and with strict habits of business and industry, he steadily advanced to fortune. Only once did he visit his birth-place, returning with the wife of his choice. They came in the old-fashioned primitive style, on horse-back, across the country. Of the children that were born, three survive. The oldest, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary and subsequent education at Amherst. After its completion, he entered into business with his father. Ill health in a few years compelled him to abandon mercantile pursuits, and he became a farmer. For many years he was Supervisor of his town, and for several years was chairman of that body. His attention to agriculture identified him with the farming interests of the county. Through his exertions the Broome County Agricultural Fair was instituted, of which he was for several years president, secretary and treasurer. For the last four years he has held a prominent position in the State Agricultural Society, of which body he is now one of the vice-presidents. He was Republican member of the State Legislature for the year 1868, and was elected for the session of 1869 and '70 by a majority of over 1,800, running largely ahead of his ticket. Many local positions of trust he has held in his native place. His devotion to the agricultural interests of his county has exerted a most favorable and beneficial influence upon the farming status of the community, while his connection with the State Society has been the means of introducing the most approved labor-saving farming implements to the attention of the farmers of the vicinity. All improvements relating to farm tillage, rotation of crops, fertilizers, drainage, and the improvement of stock,

have been studied by him with the spirit of scientific attention and inquiry. In fact, nothing relating to the successful and practical detail of agricultural management has been neglected, and he stands as one thoroughly identified with its pursuits. He is a member of the Committee on Cities.

JOHN F. EMPIE.

The little county of Hamilton is too sparsely settled to entitle it to an exclusive representation on the floor of the Assembly. In fact it contained at the time the last census was taken only 2,653 inhabitants. Joined to Fulton county (population 24,600), a respectable sized district is obtained, which is ably represented by JOHN F. EMPIE, the only member who counts his constituents in two counties.

Mr. EMPIE was born in the town of Ephratah, in the county of Fulton, where he now resides, on the 10th day of March, 1821.

He received his education in the district school of his native town.

He subsequently removed to Montgomery county, and settled at Palatine, where he held the office of Overseer of the Poor.

Some years ago he returned to Ephratah, where he conducts an extensive farm and dairy. He is also a dealer in live stock. Mr. EMPIE is a consistent and reliable Democrat. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Fulton county.

Mr. EMPIE's personal popularity finds ample proof in the fact of his election. His District returned a Republican to

the last Assembly, by a majority of about 400, but notwithstanding this, Mr. EMPIE was chosen by a majority of 165.

He serves upon the committees on Trade and Manufactures, on the Manufacture of Salt, and on Charitable and Religious Societies.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.

The Nineteenth Assembly district of the city of New York is composed of parts of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards in that city. THOMAS C. FIELDS, the representative from that district to the Assembly of 1870, was born in St. Lawrence county, in the State of New York, on the 9th of November, 1825. He is the youngest of ten children, nine of whom are still living. He was educated at the Delaware Academy, located in Delhi, Delaware county, in this State.

He left school, in the spring of 1840, to reside in the city of New York with an elder brother, then in business in that city. After remaining in the city for a short period, Mr. FIELDS went to the State of Georgia, where he resided for about two years, and then returned to the city of New York. He entered the law office of the Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, as a student, and, after the usual course of study, was admitted to the bar in 1846. He has continuously practiced the profession of the law ever since. In December, 1857, Mr. FIELDS was appointed Public Administrator of the city of New York, and held that office until January 1, 1860. When the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park was organized, he was appointed one of the commissioners, and has remained such to the present time. He was a member of Assembly from the city of

New York, in 1863; was elected to the Senate from the Seventh Senatorial district, in the fall of 1863, and served two years; was defeated for re-election in 1865; and was appointed Corporation Attorney of the city of New York, on the 1st of April, 1868, which office he now holds. He has always been a member of the Democratic party.

In 1848, he was a Hunker, giving all the aid in his power to the election of General CASS. In 1852, he was also actively engaged in promoting the success of General PIERCE, though later, when the influence of PIERCE'S administration was given to the Barnburners, Mr. FIELDS, with many other Democrats, opposed his policy. He was, for fifteen years prior to the death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, a firm and devoted friend of that gentleman, and enjoyed, during that time, the confidence of that distinguished statesman; and he gave to Mr. DOUGLAS, during his canvass for the Presidency in 1860, a vigorous support.

During the war, Mr. FIELDS was known as a War Democrat, giving the weight of his influence to all measures calculated to bring the rebellion to a speedy and successful issue. Mr. FIELDS is now one of the leading members of the organization of Tammany Hall. He was elected to the Assembly, at the last election, by a majority of 746 votes, over ROSWELL D. HATCH, who was the nominee of all the outside Democratic organizations, and who received also the support of the Republican party of the district.

Mr. FIELDS is Chairman of the committees on Judiciary and on Grievances, and, as chairman of the latter, took a prominent part in investigating the famous case against Judge POTTER, which resulted in the arraignment of the Judge at the Bar of the House, and the passage of resolutions that he had injured the dignity of the Assembly by ordering the arrest of one of its members. He also serves on the Committee on Insurance.

JOHN LAMSON FLAGG.

Mr. FLAGG was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, September 11th, 1836. His boyhood, up to the age of twelve, was spent in the place of his nativity. In 1848, his parents removed with him to Troy, New York, where he has ever since resided. Being desirous of obtaining a good classical education, he prepared for college in the schools of Troy, and, in 1853, entered Harvard. While at that institution he ranked well as a student, and was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly qualities. He graduated in 1857. Soon afterwards, as a first step toward the study of the profession of the law, Mr. FLAGG entered the law office of the late Hon. DAVID L. SEYMOUR, who was then in business with Hon. GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD, both of whom had a wide reputation for their vigorous legal acumen. Meanwhile, he attended lectures at the Albany Law School. In the month of December, 1858, the degree of LL. B. was conferred upon him by that institution, and he was thereupon admitted to the bar. A short time subsequent, a partnership was formed between himself and the late Hon. JOB PIERSON, a lawyer of repute. This partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. PIERSON, in 1861. Shortly after that occurrence, Mr. FLAGG formed a partnership with JACOB GEBHARD RUNKLE, of Schoharie county, under the name of RUNKLE & FLAGG, which still exists. At about this time he received the degree of A. M. at Harvard; and, in 1867, the honorary degree of A. M. from Union. At the bar, he is recognized as a lawyer of sound judgment and many acquirements; and is remarkable for his equanimity of temper, even when points go against his cause.

But, in addition to his knowledge of the law, he has taken pains to cultivate a fine literary taste. He early identified himself with the Young Men's Association of Troy, an organization well known in literary circles as being one of the most active and flourishing in the Union. The Debating Society connected therewith first elected him as its President. Subsequently he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Association proper, and, in that capacity, he arranged a course of lectures. The Association afterwards still further honored him by electing him President.

Mr. FLAGG has always been a Democrat. Under the auspices of the Democracy, he was elected member of the Board of Education, in March, 1860, and served two years, representing the Third Ward of his city. He proved to be an efficient officer, having the true educational interests of the people at heart, by introducing many reformatory measures into the schools. He was among the leading members of the Board.

In March, 1862, he was elected Police Justice of Troy, by a large majority—in which capacity he served for three years. As Police Justice he acquired a reputation for vigorously enforcing the laws against persons who were clearly guilty; and toward the close of his term, many a villainous fellow who had broken the laws, knew that he would have a good measure of justice meted out to him by Justice FLAGG. Such measures were indeed essential to the good of society, for crime seemed rampant in that locality.

In the spring of 1866, the office of Mayor of the city of Troy was conferred upon him by a majority of 350 against his opponent, though his predecessor was of the opposite political faith, and the city was in the hands of the Republicans.

During the year of his mayoralty, the Common Council over which he presided, was politically a tie, there being eleven members of each party; and a sharp contest was kept up for the control of the local legislation. On those occasions, he displayed an intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules, and good executive ability. This state of affairs concerning the Common Council, of course became very unpleasant, therefore, during the session of the Legislature, in 1867, a bill was introduced to take away the right of the mayor to vote. The passage of such a law would have broken the tie in the Common Council of Troy. The proposed measure caused no small excitement in that city, and had the effect to produce an elaborate presentation of the subject before the Committee on Cities, by which the bill was favorably reported to the Assembly; but it never became a law.

At the city election, in March, 1867, Mr. FLAGG was re-elected Mayor by five hundred majority; and, inasmuch as his party also secured a majority in the Common Council, he probably had a pleasanter official year than before.

In 1867, he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of ten hundred and forty, although his predecessor, who was a Republican, had received a majority of eight hundred and fourteen. On the organization of the Legislature in 1868, his name was prominently used as candidate for Speaker. Mr. HITCHMAN, however, was the choice of the majority; and consequently, Mr. FLAGG was rightfully made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important position below the Speakership. He was likewise a member of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. FLAGG was re-elected to the Legislature of 1869; and he maintained a high position in that body. The Democracy of Troy again complimented his devotion to his party with another re-election last Fall. He is chair-

man of the Committee on Education, and also serves on the Committee on Affairs of Cities. Mr. FLAGG is an industrious member, in capacity above the average of legislators. He shows a fair and courteous spirit in debate, and makes friends in both parties.

He is a director of the Troy City National Bank, and is also an officer of the Troy and Lansingburgh Horse Railroad company, and president of the Rensselaer Park association. His father, JOHN FLAGG, Esq., has for years held a position of wealth and influence in Troy; and to-day is counted among the leading citizens of that city. In 1860, Mr. FLAGG, the subject of this article, married Miss ELLEN H. BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island, a lady of superior accomplishments, possessing excellent taste in literature and art. Her name is known to the public as that of a poetess; and her pleasant social attainments are appreciated by a wide circle of friends.

RICHARD FLANAGAN.

RICHARD FLANAGAN, who represents the Thirteenth District of New York city in the Assembly, was born in that city on the 18th of December, 1835. He was educated in the public schools, and after leaving school was apprenticed to the plasterer's trade, at which he served his time.

From an early age he has taken an active interest in politics, and has always acted with the Democratic party.

Six years ago he was made Clerk of the Second District Police Court of the city of New York, which position he still holds.

He was elected to the present Legislature by a plurality of 332 over his principal competitor, and by a majority of sixty-one over all in a district for which the seat in the Assembly was last year awarded to a Republican.

Mr. FLANAGAN serves upon the committees on Insurance, on Military and Public Defense, on Roads and Bridges, and on Expenditures of the House.

He is a faithful, hard-working member, and has already acquired a good reputation as a legislator.

CHARLES N. FLENAGIN.

Mr. FLENAGIN represents the county of Allegany, and is one of the youngest members in the House. He was born in Hume, September 30th, 1839. Mr. FLENAGIN was educated at Genesee Conference Seminary, Pike, Wyoming county, and after he graduated, prepared himself for the legal profession, and is now a successful lawyer. He has led an active political life from the time he attained his majority, and has been Clerk and Justice of the Peace in his native town, discharging the duties of the office with a strict sense of its responsibilities, and entire regard for the rights of all. He represented Hume in the Board of Supervisors two years, and was Attorney for the Board of Excise of Allegany county until the law was changed at the present session of the Legislature. He is a member of the Committee on State Prisons.

PATRICK J. FLYNN.

PATRICK J. FLYNN, who represents the First district of Ulster county in the Assembly, was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, on the 19th of November, 1823. He emigrated to this country at an early age, and for many years has resided at Rondout. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits, and has been moderately successful in business.

He joined the 20th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in 1853, and was appointed Captain in 1857. He entered the United States service in 1861, as Captain in the same regiment, and is at present its Colonel.

In politics, Mr. FLYNN is, and always has been, a Democrat. He has held the office of village Trustee, and has been Overseer of the Poor for several years.

He was a member of the last House, serving upon the Committee on Trades and Manufactures. He was re-elected by a largely increased majority, and during the present session serves as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department, and as a member of the committees on Militia and Public Defense, on State Prisons, and on Agriculture.

Mr. FLYNN is a genial, frank, generous man; hearty and outspoken. To the hosts of friends that he already possessed he has added many, during his two years experience as a legislator in Albany.

CHARLES FOSTER.

Mr. FOSTER represents the county of Cortland. He was born in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer county, September 2, 1823. After thorough preparatory education, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated with honor in August, 1844. He then began the study of Law, and was soon admitted to practice, becoming in a few years quite eminent in the profession. He is a man of energy and probity of character, enjoying in a marked degree the esteem of his fellow citizens, as is shown by his successive elections as President of the village of Cortland. He was formerly a Whig, and has been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party, and was, indeed, influential in its formation. He is a member of the Committee on Public Lands.

JAMES FRANKLIN.

Mr. FRANKLIN is a sturdy champion of the right as he understands it, inflexibly opposed to all dishonesty and trickery, and thoroughly conversant with the science of political economy. He was born at Preston, England, December 7, 1811, and his connection with the factories of fatherland, taught him the necessities and rendered him familiar with the wants and woes of the laboring classes. Although his early education was limited, he has what is more valuable—a practical knowledge of the world and its

ways. He emigrated to this country in 1848, settling in the vicinity of Buffalo, where he now resides, and became a farmer. Taking a deep interest in good government, he became identified with the Democratic party. Being of Free Soil proclivities, he followed his convictions during the campaign of 1852, in consequence of feeling that the Democracy was too thoroughly identified with the institution of Slavery. He remained connected with the Whig party until it dissolved, when he united with the Republican party.

ALEXANDER FREAR.

In the seventeenth century, three brothers, Huguenots, bearing the name of FREAR, obtained from the United States of Holland a grant of lands on the Hudson river, now embraced in the counties of Ulster and Dutchess. Their descendants are still numerous in that region, and are generally thrifty, prosperous citizens. Several of them have been characterized by their deep interest in politics. When the Republicans of this State were divided between the supporters of General DANIEL D. TOMPKINS and the friends of DEWITT CLINTON, partisan feeling ran very high. Mr. JAMES B. FREAR, of Poughkeepsie, a man of active mind and character, was foremost among the "Bucktails," and retained the ascendancy in the party in Dutchess county, till the period of his death, in 1833. He was the father of the present member from New York.

ALEXANDER FREAR was born at Poughkeepsie, on the 18th day of August, 1820. He received a common school education, and also attended the academy in his native

town. He began at an early age to display an aptness for business. At fourteen he was a clerk in a store in Poughkeepsie, and three years later went to New York "to seek his fortune." When only nineteen, he became a partner in the house of SHELDON & COMPANY, in Pearl street. He remained there till 1848, when he established the importing house of ALEXANDER FREAR & COMPANY, in New York, with branches in Chicago and Galena. This firm carried on a heavy business with great success, till the financial revulsion of 1857. The effects of this crisis were even more disastrous at the West than in New York, and the establishment was compelled to close up its affairs.

Mr. FREAR now entered more deeply into politics, and was elected to the Board of Councilmen from the Seventh Senatorial district. The next year he was chosen Alderman for the Eleventh district, consisting of the Twentieth ward of the city of New York. In his official duties he displayed energy as indefatigable as that which had characterized him as a man of business.

When the rebellion broke out he was among the foremost in sustaining the Government, and employed his official as well as personal influence to secure the adoption of measures for furnishing men and money for the service of the country. His zeal in the matter disturbed for a time his political relations, and he took the lead in organizing a Union Association in the Twentieth ward, in the autumn of 1861, comprising Democrats and Republicans, and electing its candidate for the Assembly and other offices.

In 1865, Mr. FREAR was the Tammany candidate for the Assembly, and was elected by a plurality of about 800 votes over OLIVER CHARLICK, the Mozart candidate, who had also a Republican nomination. He has served in each successive Assembly, every year since that of 1866. By virtue of his position and his known sagacity, he is recognized as

one of the leaders of the House. He is always on hand, wary and indefatigable, and directs the principal movements of his political associates. Though never distinguished as a debater, he is one of the effective and successful men that ever engaged in public business, and he always has enough on hand to occupy his attention. To superintend the details of party management, bring up the wayward and lagging, and see that everything receives attention in its turn, are duties constantly devolving upon him and thoroughly discharged. Yet he generally makes friends, and has always been as popular with his political adversaries as with his own associates. He is chairman of the Committee on Cities—a very responsible position.

ISAIAH FULLER.

ISAIAH FULLER, who represents the First Assembly district of Saratoga county, resides at Galway, where he was born in the year 1840.

He was educated at the Fort Edward Academy, and is by occupation a farmer.

Mr. Fuller has always been a Democrat, but has never before held an office.

He was elected to the Assembly last fall, by a majority of 369, in a district which the previous year had returned a Republican. This would seem sufficient proof that Mr. Fuller is "the man for Galway." He is a member of the Committee on Canals, and on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Fuller is an attentive, hard-working member, well-informed on matters pertaining to the interests of the State, popular with his associates, and modest and unassuming in his demeanor.

GEORGE M. GLEASON.

This gentleman, representing the First District of St. Lawrence county, was born in what was then called Poto Ferry, and which is now the town of Pitcairn, New York. He is thirty-eight years of age.

Mr. GLEASON enjoyed good educational privileges until eighteen years of age, and commenced life as a teacher, which occupation he followed for ten years. Since that time he has been engaged in farming. While attending with energy to his personal affairs, he has devoted no little of his time to matters affecting the interests of the locality in which he resides ; and has five times been chosen Supervisor of the town of Pitcairn ; has served five years as Justice of the Peace, and four years as Town Superintendent of public schools.

In September, 1861, Mr. GLEASON enlisted in the service of the United States, as a private in Company "D," 60th Regiment, New York Volunteers. In October following, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served either with his company, then stationed at the Relay House, Maryland, guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or in recruiting service at Ogdensburgh, until May, 1862, when his regiment was ordered to report to Gen. SIGEL at Harper's Ferry. Soon after their arrival, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the regiment, and accompanied it in its marches through the Shenandoah and Rappahannock valleys until August, when he was attacked with typhoid fever, in consequence of which he was reduced from one hundred and ninety pounds to one hundred and eight. The surgeon in

charge informed him that there was no probability of his recovering his health while in active service, and he therefore tendered his resignation, accompanied by the surgeon's certificate of disability, which was accepted. In his emaciated condition he returned home.

About this time, it was ascertained that, although one-half of those liable to military duty in his town had already enlisted, no credits to the town had been made; and, after partially recovering his health, he visited Albany and Washington, and succeeded in having those who had entered the military service from that locality duly credited. He continued active in every movement set on foot with a view of reinforcing the army; aided the families of soldiers, and attended personally to the filling of the quotas of the town of Pitcairn; and also, under appointment from the Board of Supervisors, acted as one of the county recruiting agents for St. Lawrence county.

Mr. GLEASON first entered the Legislature in 1866; was re-elected to the Assembly of 1867 by an increased majority, and has been re-elected at each election ever since, sometimes with larger majorities than any other candidates on the tickets. He is a member of the Insurance and Judiciary committees. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his constituents; is well informed in regard to the affairs of the State; is an undemonstrative but effective speaker, and having the advantage of experience, is one of the most useful of the members of the present Assembly.

JAMES S. GRAHAM.

Mr. GRAHAM is a native of Scotland, having been born in the city of Edinburgh, on the 28th of May, 1836. His parents immigrated to this country about three years after his birth, landing in the city of New York, whence they removed to Rochester, N. Y., where they still reside. It will be seen, therefore, that most of Mr. GRAHAM's life has been spent in this State, and that his interests are completely identified with the interests of his constituents. After receiving a good practical education, he was apprenticed, at the age of sixteen, to learn the machine trade. Having served four years, he worked as a journeyman machinist, until April 23, 1861, when he enlisted as private, for two years, in Company "A," 13th Regiment New York Volunteers. He was promoted by General MARTINDALE, to Second Lieutenant, November 1, 1861, in the 25th Regiment, New York Volunteers. In the early part of 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and soon afterwards to Captain. He was mustered out with his regiment July, 10, 1863, by virtue of the expiration of his term of service, having served about twenty-six months.

But about the middle of August, 1863, he commenced to raise a company of cavalry, for the 21st New York Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel TIBBITS commanding. He was mustered in as Captain (Company "H,") the following October, and served as such until General JOHNSON's surrender. The war being at an end, and his health being much impaired, he resigned his position, and was honorably discharged.

While in the Thirteenth Regiment, in 1861, he was in the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, and in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. In 1862, he participated in the siege of Yorktown, the fight at Hanover, the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown Ford, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. In 1864, while in the cavalry regiment, he was actively engaged in the battles of Moorfield, Martinsburg, where he had a horse shot under him, Pleasant Valley, Winchester, where he lost another horse, Edinburg, and near Gordonsville.

Although Captain GRAHAM saw so much active service, and was exposed to so many dangers, he was never wounded, nor was he ever in the hospital. He served as Aid on Major-General STAHL's staff for some time, and was Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Brigadier-General TIBBITS. His bravery and efficiency were never questioned.

After Mr. GRAHAM's return home, he resumed his trade as a machinist, manufacturing telegraph instruments. In July, 1865, he accepted the position of foreman of C. R. TOMPKINS' machine shop in Rochester. He became a member of the firm of "CORNELL & GLEASON," machinists, in May, 1867, under the new firm name of "CORNELL, GLEASON & GRAHAM." The business copartnership still continues. Mr. GRAHAM makes a speciality of wood-working machinery, of which, as a designer and inventor, he has been quite successful.

He has mingled but little in party politics; and though he is a very radical Republican, he has generally taken a leading position among the advocates of Trades Unions and Labor Reform. He never held any public office or trust until February, 1869, when, being pressed by the workingmen, he was nominated by Governor HOFFMAN as one of the Board of Management of the Western House

of Refuge, and was duly confirmed by the Senate. Last fall he was nominated for the Assembly, by the Republicans of his district, and was supported, both by his party, and many Democratic workingmen. His majority was larger than that received by any previous candidate for many years.

Mr. GRAHAM's war record, his sympathies with the movements of Labor Reform, his adherence to Republican principles, and his sound, practical sense, deservedly render him popular in Rochester and elsewhere. He is well regarded by his fellow members. The Speaker properly assigned him a position on the Committee on Canals, and Trade and Manufactures, in view of his sound practical sense.

STEPHEN C. GREEN.

Mr. GREEN represents the Second district of Cattaraugus county, residing in Little Valley. He was born in Tompkins county, January 1, 1828, and was educated in Jamestown, Chautauqua county. He was instructed in the art of printing, but left its practice at the age of eighteen. At twenty-two he became a merchant, in which avocation he achieved success and acquired honorable reputation. He was formerly a Whig, and entered heartily into the organization of the Republican party. He has been Supervisor during two terms, and now holds the office of Superintendent of Poor. Mr. GREEN is a gentleman of good attainments and indomitable energy, rendering valuable service to his constituents, and building up for himself an enviable record.

AMASA HALL.

Mr. HALL, the representative for the Second district, Wayne county, is a gentleman of exemplary character—quiet, but devoted to the duties devolving upon him. He resides at Hall Center, and was born in Marion, January 11, 1816. He received his education at Cazenovia, and is by avocation a farmer.

ABRAHAM E. HASBROUCK.

Mr. HASBROUCK represents the Second Assembly district of Ulster. He is a descendant of one of the original French Huguenots, who came to this country in 1680, and settled at Kingston, Ulster county, and afterwards became one of the proprietors, or "twelve men," to whom was granted the Paltz Patent. He was born July 7th, 1832. He received a good common school education, and passed one winter at Professor FAY's Academy at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. HASBROUCK has been for the past eighteen years largely engaged in the freighting business from New Paltz Landing to New York city, running the barge "Ulster County," one of the largest of its class on the Hudson river, and carrying to market the agricultural products of the fertile valley of the Walkill. In this capacity he gave general satisfaction to the farmers and business men of that locality.

Mr. HASBROUCK became interested in politics about the time of the organization of the American party, with which he identified himself, and became an active member. When that party ceased to exist, he entered the ranks of the Democratic party, and has remained ever since one of its strongest supporters. He has held several town offices, and has often been pressed by his fellow townsmen to accept the nomination for the office of Supervisor, but would never consent to take it. In the fall of 1866, he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office he now holds, but his district being strongly Republican and his opponent being a remarkably strong one—Hon. JACOB LE FEVER—he was defeated. In 1867 he was again put in nomination, and was elected by a majority of 470, running about 200 ahead of his ticket. He was member last year; and was again elected to the present House by a good majority.

He is chairman of the Committee on Civil Divisions, and is a member of the committees on Agriculture, and Expenditures of the House.

Mr. HASBROUCK is an active working member, both in committees and in the House.

ODELL S. HATHAWAY.

Mr. HATHAWAY is one one of the older members of the House, having been born in Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y., September 1st, 1802. At the age of seven years, he was deprived of his father by death. Thereupon his uncle, SETH GREGORY, took the lad into his own home, in Morris, N. J., with whom he lived for several years,

acquiring an ordinary common school education. When his residence with Mr. GREGORY terminated, he returned to the town of Newburgh, and entered upon a clerkship in the store of SAMUEL G. SNEDEN, serving in that capacity until he was twenty-one years of age, his compensation being the decidedly parsimonious remuneration, his board and clothes. Such things are not done at the present day; and, indeed, we question both the justice and the expediency of such a course. Yet, such was the custom of the times, which severely tested the honesty of the employee, if it did nothing more. For ourselves, we belong to that class of people who believe that honest toil should have its recompense.

After Mr. HATHAWAY had attained his majority, he was regularly employed by Mr. SNEDEN, receiving for his services his board and \$60 per annum — this last item of remuneration was to take the place of the clothes which he received during his apprenticeship. Yet Mr. HATHAWAY had no idea of complaint, either in mind or heart. He cheerfully accepted the situation, for, through it, he saw his chances for promotion, and he has no spirit of complaint. The result which followed this clerical position, was his promotion to a partnership in the business. On the death of Mr. SNEDEN, he succeeded him in the entire business.

Throughout all his business life, Mr. HATHAWAY has always evinced promptness and reliability in his dealings with his fellow citizens. He has so lived as to win the confidence of those with whom he has been associated. His aptitude for business has found a high reward in the pecuniary trusts which have often been reposed in him. He has been a bank director, and is now president of the Quassaick National Bank of Newburgh.

Under the old military *regime*, Mr. HATHAWAY held commissions from the office of Ensign, dated June 10th,

1829, and signed by Governor E. T. THROOP, to the office of Colonel, with commission dated October 25th, 1838, signed by Governor MARCY. By personal request, he was honorably discharged, August 14th, 1843, his discharge being signed by Adjutant-General A. C. NIVEN.

Mr. HATHAWAY, during the war, served very faithfully as chairman of a special committee appointed to raise volunteers to fill the quota of his town, under the call of the President. The following resolution exhibits the faithfulness with which he discharged his arduous and delicate duty:

To the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors :

The Special Committee appointed to settle with the Volunteer Committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, have the pleasure to report that they have examined the statements and vouchers presented to them, and find the same correct in every particular, and that we find a balance due ODELL S. HATHAWAY, the very efficient chairman of said committee, of \$146.10, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. REEVE,
MORGAN SHUIT,
C. S. WOODWARD,
Committee.

Mr. HATHAWAY is chairman of the Committee on Banks, and ranks among the best practical members of the House. He is methodical in the performance of his duties, and upright in his actions.

BERNARD HAVER.

BERNARD HAVER, who represents the Williamsburgh (6th district), of Kings county, in the Assembly, was born in France on the first day of January, 1821. He is of French-German origin, and is blessed personally in possessing the vivacity of the Gaul and the enduring industry and thrift of the Teuton. Mr. HAVER's parents came to the United States while Bernard was yet a child. They settled upon a farm at Palatine, Montgomery county, New York. About the year 1833 they removed to the city of New York, and Bernard received the advantages of an education in the public schools of the metropolis. At the age of twenty-four he went into business for himself as a produce broker. He obtained a stand in the Washington market, and there he has continued for nearly a quarter of a century. In the year 1857 he changed his residence to Brooklyn, where he now lives.

Mr. HAVER, although always taking an active interest in politics, has never before sought nor held office. The wide acquaintance which his business gave him, the probity of his personal character, and above all his established popularity with his fellow citizens, served to render him the most available candidate that the Democrats could present to the electors of the district. The result demonstrated the wisdom of their choice. He was chosen by a majority of 201, notwithstanding the fact that in 1868 the Republican candidate received a majority of forty-five.

Although a new member, Mr. HAVER shows rare adaptation to legislative business. He serves as a member of the Committee on Expenditures of the House.

JOHN R. HENNESSEY.

The workingmen of the State have few advocates who are more earnest and worthy than JOHN R. HENNESSEY, who represents the Fourteenth district of the city of New York in the Assembly.

Mr. HENNESSEY was born in Ireland on the 7th of May, 1838. He came to this country at a very early age and received his education in the public schools of New York. After leaving school he learned the trade of a plasterer and decorator. He has always acted with the Democratic party. During the Rebellion he gave good proof of being a War Democrat by entering the army and fighting for two years with the Ellsworth Zouaves.

He has been School Trustee of the Seventh ward. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Board of Education by a large majority over two competitors.

He was elected to the Legislature last November, by a majority of 731. Although this is Mr. HENNESSEY's first year in the Assembly, he has taken prominent rank among the members from New York city. He serves as chairman of the Committee on Trades and Manufactures, and as a member of the Committee on the Petitions of Aliens.

STEPHEN S. HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT, the Representative for the Second district in Cayuga county, was born in Genoa, June 9, 1821, where he still resides. He was educated at Geneva College and Buffalo University, graduating from both with marked honors. He qualified himself for medical practice, and has a large and extended circle of patrons. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, and decided to share the fortunes of the Republican party when it was organized. He served in the Board of Supervisors to the entire satisfaction of the community for six years, and was twice chairman of the Board, presiding with entire impartiality and success. He is a member of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

MORGAN HORTON.

Putnam county sends to the assembly a worthy Democratic farmer, in the person of MORGAN HORTON, who was born in the district he represents on the 24th day of April, 1819.

He received his education at the district school of Southeast, his native town.

From an early age he has been honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has been called upon to fill many positions of public trust and responsibility. He

has been four times a member of the board of supervisors of Putnam county, and twice its chairman; has held the office of excise commissioner, and has been county superintendent of schools for four years; he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor SEYMOUR to enroll the militia; and he was a member of the last House (elected by a majority of 141), where he served upon the committees on Expenditures of the House and on Joint Library. He was re-elected by an increased majority, and serves during the present session upon the Committee on Banks.

ABRAHAM HOWE.

Mr. HOWE resides at Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y., at which place he was for several years engaged in the manufacture of starch, at the "Oswego River Starch Factory." In 1861, however, the factory was destroyed by fire; and since that time, Mr. HOWE has, at different intervals, been a dealer in real estate, and in the flour and grain trade. He is a well informed business man, and thoroughly practical in his tendencies.

Mr. HOWE was born at Marlboro, Mass., February 18, 1824, and was taken by his parents to the town of Granby, N. Y., in the fall of 1825. The town was, at that time, almost an unbroken wilderness. His father there carried on a farm and the manufacture of potash; and Mr. HOWE's first recollections of his home in Granby were the bright fires which brought into strong relief the giant trees of the surrounding forest. He began his education when only three years old; but could only go to school in the summer time, as the school-house was a mile away. When

eight years old, he was kept at home to work on the farm, excepting three months in the winter. It was at that time that he was so fortunate as to meet that model teacher and excellent man, the Rev. CHARLES MERRITT, and to be under his instruction for four or five winters.

When the boy was only fourteen years of age, Mr. MERRITT said that he was qualified to teach; and when he was fifteen he began teaching in the district adjoining the one in which he resided, then known as the "Cody district." Although he had scholars from five to ten years older than himself, yet it is said that he "kept" a good school. The next winter he taught at Ira, Cayuga county, and the next, at Oswego city, where he was a teacher for three years. During that time he paid his father eighteen dollars per month, and managed to save enough to prepare for college, at Fulton. After attending the Fulton Academy six months, he was told by the principal that he was ready for college. He went to Oberlin, Ohio, but not liking the school, or their vegetable diet, remained but one year. He then began the study of law, at the office of the Hon. A. A. BLISS, of Elyria, teaching winters and studying law summers, until 1848, when, as has been previously stated, he took up his residence at Fulton. Mr. HOWE has mingled considerably in the politics of his district. In 1849 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and held the office six years. He has been Town Assessor for a like time; and during last year was a member of the Board of Supervisors. In his election to the Assembly, he ran six hundred and forty-nine ahead of the State ticket. He is a member of the Democratic party; and has positions on the committees on Canals, Salt, and Roads and Bridges. As a member of the House, he is attentive to the progress of business and alive to the interests of those whom he represents.

MARCUS A. HULL.

Mr. HULL, who represents the county of Wyoming, is one of the quiet, but efficient workers of the Assembly. His father, Dr. LAURENS HULL, represented Allegany in the Senate from 1838 to 1841 with credit. Mr. HULL was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, December 26, 1819. He was engaged in the successful prosecution of the business of manufacturing woolen goods for twenty-five years in Pike, where he now resides, and then withdrew, establishing himself as a dealer, and engaging in the occupation of farming. He cast his first vote for HENRY CLAY, and remained a Whig until the organization of the Republican party. Through the justifiable favor of his fellow citizens, he is now serving his sixth term in the Board of Supervisors, rendering important service to his constituents. He was a member of Assembly in 1869, serving on the committees on Insurance, and Trade, and Manufactures. He is this session a member of the Committee on Cities.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

Mr. HUSTED is really one of the most original and brilliant members of the House. He has a certain dash of manner, mingled with an acuteness of perception and a power of sarcasm, which make his opponents wary about stirring him up to retort. But whenever any member ventures to unfairly oppose and misrepresent a question

which Mr. HUSTED is advocating, he is driven back from his assailing position with all the weapons of debate which Mr. HUSTED has at his command—and they are not a few. And yet he is not discourteous and rough in his language; on the contrary, he chooses the most elegant sentences, filled with classical allusions and apt illustrations, but, withal, convincing and logical.

Mr. HUSTED was born at Bedford, N. Y., October 31, 1833. His ancestors were of marked honesty and respectability, and belonged, politically, to the old Whig party. The incidents of Mr. HUSTED's boyhood were very much like those of other boys. He prepared for college at the Bedford Academy, in his native town, and graduated from Yale College in 1854. While in college he stood well in his class, and was complimented with University honors when he graduated. At the close of his college life, he studied law with EDWARD WELLS, of Peekskill. As a lawyer, he is now regarded with confidence and respect, and is conceded to possess very fine abilities.

Mr. HUSTED's political history is quite varied. He started as a Know Nothing; and for two years was Secretary of the American State Council. He was elected Town Superintendent of common schools, in 1855, on the Know Nothing ticket; and in 1858, he was chosen by the same party as one of the School Commissioners of Westchester county. But in 1859, the test of a man's "Americanism" being a willingness to "plough with a Democratic heifer," Mr. HUSTED protested against the betrayal of the principles upon which the party was founded. During the Utica Convention held in that year, when the Hybrid ticket was formed, he published a protest against it, and left the organization, joining the Republican party. In 1860, he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, by Hon. Superintendent

WILLIAM BARNES. Since 1862, Mr. HUSTED has been Harbor Master in the city of New York; and until very recently was Deputy Captain of the Port of the same city, for 1866.

In the fall of 1868, Mr. HUSTED was elected to the Assembly from the Third district of Westchester county by 307 majority. In the Legislature of 1869, he made an honorable record as a debater and legislator. The Speaker made him chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. He was re-elected at the last election, by 1,144 majority, running 837 ahead of his ticket, and 417 ahead in his own town—Peekskill. No further commentary on his immense popularity is needed. The sources of Mr. HUSTED's popularity are easily traced. He is genial, brilliant, talented, and true to his friends, and as a sequence, his friends are true to him. The party to which he belongs has repeatedly honored him with responsible positions, and he, in turn, has honored the party with his best efforts. He is Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and has already evinced a ready adaptability to the place. Mr. HUSTED's sphere of useful activity has not been confined to politics. Among the Masonic Fraternity he has for some time held prominent places in the Order, having attained the rank of D. D. G. M.; he also has been Judge Advocate of the 7th Brigade N. Y. S. M.

He serves on the committees of Ways and Means, Commerce and Navigation, and Grievances.

EUGENE HYATT.

EUGENE HYATT, member of Assembly from the Second district of Rensselaer county, was born on the 18th day of May, 1829, at Stratford, in the county of Montgomery (now Fulton,) in this State. He is the son of JOHN S. HYATT, who now lives at Verona, in the county of Oneida. His mother's maiden name was LUCRETIA WARNER; she died on the 8th day of May, 1858. Eugene was the eldest of four children, two of whom died in childhood. He now has one sister living, Mrs. JULIA RANSOM, wife of LOUIS RANSOM, also residing in Lansingburgh. At the time of Eugene's birth, his parents were in quite poor circumstances, his father carrying on a small tannery, the family living on the second floor of the building in which the business was conducted.

When Eugene was but a few months of age, his parents removed to Northwestern Pennsylvania, in the county of Clearfield, now Elk.

When Eugene was in his sixth year his parents removed back to Stratford, where they continued to reside down to the time of the death of his mother. The father was engaged in various pursuits, principally that of a carpenter, which trade he taught his boy, when quite young.

The boy was sent to district school, and when but a mere lad, he became the leading scholar in the common schools of that vicinity. He was then sent to Fairfield Academy, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, where he remained part of two years. His school days closed at the age of sixteen. His parents were unable to give him a classical education; and although his opportunities were

good for an English education, and were well improved by him, he now feels greatly the need of a more thorough education.

His father having engaged in lumber and mercantile business in company with AARON BARTLETT, Eugene was, at the age of seventeen, put in charge of the store of BARTLETT & HYATT, where, he remained for two years; the firm was then dissolved, and Eugene went in the employ of F. IVES, & Co., merchants and cheese dealers, at Salisbury, Herkimer county.

He remained with them for nearly a year, when, thinking that steady confinement in a store was wearing upon his health, he went back home, and from that time until he commenced the study of law, worked with his father, summers, and taught school winters. During this time the father and son engaged in general jobbing; building dwellings, saw-mills, leather factories, mill-dams, bridges, plank-roads, &c., &c. The former also held the office of town superintendent of common schools, in his native town.

In the autumn of 1851, the son commenced the study of law, in the office of NOLTON & LAKE (Hon. HIRAM NOLTON, and JARVIS N. LAKE, Esqs.), at Little Falls, N. Y. He remained with them only until the next spring, when receiving an offer from the clerk of Fulton county, Peter W. PLANTZ, Esq., he entered his office as deputy clerk. He remained in this office until the first of January, 1864, when in consequence of a change in the political complexion of the office, he left, Mr. PLANTZ having been defeated by his Whig opponent, ARCHD. ANDERSON, Esq.

Mr. HYATT then removed to Lansingburgh, entering the office of H. BLEEKMAN, Esq., as law clerk, and in September following passed an examination in Albany, and was admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter he became a partner

with Mr. BLEEKMAN, who shortly removed to the city of New York, leaving the Lansingburgh business in charge of Mr. HYATT.

With the exception of a few months spent in the law business, in New York, Mr. HYATT has continued to reside in Lansingburgh.

In October, 1859, Mr. HYATT was married to Miss E. AMELIA FERRIS, at Auburn, in this State. In March, 1861, he removed back to Lansingburgh, where he has since resided and practiced his profession. He is known as a clear-headed, candid, upright, reliable lawyer, a fair speaker, usually talking to the subject, spending no unnecessary time in making speeches.

He is at present the senior member of the firm of HYATT & COMSTOCK (A. C. COMSTOCK, Esq.), attorneys, etc., doing business in Lansingburgh. He was corporation counsel for several years, and one term held the office of Justice of the Peace, refusing to run the second time.

In 1867 he was the Republican nominee for Surrogate of Rensselaer county, but was defeated, as was the whole Republican county ticket; the Hon. E. SMITH STRAIT, the present popular Surrogate of that county, being his opponent.

He was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly for the Second district of Rensselaer county in 1869, without his consent or knowledge, and although a desperate effort was made to defeat him, he received 2,160 votes, his opponent, ELISHA S. BAUCUS, Esq., receiving 2,062, electing Mr. HYATT by 98 majority.

Before the organization of the Republican party, Mr. HYATT voted the Democratic ticket, always, however, being identified with the Free-soil wing of the party. He early learned from his mother, who was a woman of very strong

convictions, to abhor slavery and oppression of every kind. This sentiment clung to him in manhood, and upon the organization of the Republican party he found himself in full sympathy with its principles.

JAMES IRVING.

MR. IRVING represents the Sixteenth Assembly district of New York, in which city he was born, on the 6th of July, 1821. He belongs to a "Scotch-Irish" family, and his father emigrated from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, in 1808. His mother was a native of this country.

MR. IRVING was a pupil, during boyhood, in several private schools, also attending several seasons at the public and high schools. He was a bold lad, active, fond of adventure, and, true to his Scotch blood, always regardful of business. Leaving school, he went into the employment of the noted "CHRIS. GUIBE," in Washington Market, remaining with him ten years, and sustaining a good reputation for industry and fidelity. In 1847, he engaged a market-stand, and set up in business on his own account. He speedily became a leading man among the butchers of New York, buying and selling, on the average, one hundred head of cattle a week, for sixteen years. His sagacity in making purchases was unrivaled. He seldom varied five pounds from a correct estimate of the weight of an animal. This and his great industry soon secured his prosperity, and, in 1857, he had accumulated the handsome fortune of \$400,000. He held large contracts for supplying the institutions on Ward's and

Blackwell's Island, and also obtained valuable contracts for supplies for the army and navy. But the fluctuating prices of 1857 seriously affected him, and half of his property was swallowed up by the disasters of that year. He continued in business, however, till 1863.

In 1847, Mr. IRVING was married to Miss HANNAH LEONARD, a sister of the present well-known Inspector of the Metropolitan police. The mother of Mrs. IRVING was a Roman Catholic, a woman of superior intellect and of strictly conscientious principles, and carefully instructed her children in religious duties. Mrs. IRVING admirably displays the effect of her early culture, in her careful maternal supervision of the conduct of her own children, six in number. In these matters she has the full concurrence of her husband, who, professing no religious faith himself, is liberal to all who do.

Mr. IRVING has been for many years actively interested in politics, belonging to the Tammany wing of the Democratic party. Although several times in the field as a candidate, he was never regularly nominated, and always was obliged to encounter a powerful combination of the factions against him. It is his boast, however, that he has always received a higher vote than the opposing Democratic candidate. In 1865 he was a candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth district, receiving double the vote of the regular Democratic candidate, although defeated by Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Republican, by a small majority. In 1866 he was elected to the Assembly, and by three successive re-elections has served up to the present time.

Mr. IRVING is a member of the committees on Railroads and on Agriculture. He is attentive to his duties, strong in his political convictions, and popular with his constituents and fellow members.

JOHN C. JACOBS.

Mr. JACOBS is the acknowledged leader of the majority in the House. For many years he has been a constant attendant upon both branches of the Legislature in the capacity of special correspondent for some leading newspaper. This is also his second term a member of the House. Added to this long and varied experience, is his effectiveness as a party manager, and his readiness and ability in debate; his tireless activity and his dauntless courage in battling for his political principles. In short, there is that in his constitution and in his training which admirably fits him for the position of leadership which has been readily accorded him by his political brethren in the House. He was a prominent candidate for the Speakership, and would have filled that position well, but the Tammany men of New York city were opposed to him, and, as they succeeded in securing a majority of the country members, he was defeated.

Mr. JACOBS was born December 16, 1838, in Lancaster county, Pa. The paternal ancestors of Mr. JACOBS were of the old New England revolutionary stock, and several of them participated in the struggle for independence; the maternal side were of German origin, one of them having held a high position under FREDERICK THE GREAT, of Prussia.

When Mr. JACOBS was quite young, his parents removed to the city of Brooklyn, where, with the exception of a year, he has since resided. At an early age he went to a select school, and was progressing rapidly, when his family removed to Philadelphia, which broke in upon his educa-

tional progress; and from his twelfth year, it may be said that his school-house studies ended. Returning to Brooklyn, he entered a lawyer's office, but growing dissatisfied with the day labor there laid out for him, sought and obtained a place in the large printing establishment of JOHN A. GRAY & Co., in New York. Here, as copyholder, he became acquainted with many newspaper men of prominence—their journals being issued from the establishment—and soon cultivated a taste for the profession of a journalist. When eighteen years of age he commenced newspaper life as a reporter on the New York Express, and rapidly advanced, until he had charge of the political news columns. In 1860 he became correspondent of the same paper, in Albany, remaining with it until 1865, when, in the same capacity, he represented the New York World. In 1862, Mr. JACOBS volunteered to accompany McCLELLAN's army, on its famous Peninsular campaign, as a correspondent, and, becoming attached to the 1st New York Volunteers, then in KEARNY's Division, he had a chance to see and participate in some of the hardest fighting of the war. His account of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the march to Yorktown, published in the Express, was extensively copied by the press throughout the country.

Mr. JACOBS began his political life early. In the campaign of 1856, though but a boy, he was active in the opposition to FREMONT's election, and, in 1860, was well known in Brooklyn as a leader among the young men who combined against the LINCOLN ticket. In 1863, he was nominated by the Democrats for Assembly, JOHN C. PERRY being the Republican candidate, THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT and an independent Democrat also running. This split defeated him. In 1865, he also ran, being again defeated by WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, after a contest of great

severity. Mr. JACOBS' friends insisted that he should again run in 1866, and the Democratic convention nominated him by acclamation. The Republicans made every effort to defeat him, but this time he won by a majority of nearly nine hundred. He has been a member of the House ever since. In the last Assembly he was an active member, but devoted most of his time to local matters. He was re-elected to the present House by a large majority, and is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and a member of the committees on Insurance, and Grievances.

Personally, Mr. JACOBS is a great favorite with all his acquaintances. Though an ardent and active partisan, pushing all party measures with vigor, there is yet a courteousness of manner, a fairness of dealing and a frankness of language in all his political endeavors, that does not fail to make even his opponents yield him a large share of admiration and respect. He is a man of large heart and warm sympathies, true to his friends and generous to his foes.

ST. PIERRE JERRED.

ST. PIERRE JERRED represents the Third district of Oneida county. In despite of his French-sounding name he is a good specimen of the American farmer;—a broad-shouldered, well-built, energetic man, not much given to talk, but self-reliant and firm. With the ready adaptation of the genuine Yankee, Mr. JERRED unites to his agricultural pursuits the trade of a cooper, and the judicial functions of a Justice of the Peace. And what is more, he performs all his varied duties well and acceptably.

He was born at New Haven, in Oswego county, on the 10th day of December, 1828. His grandfather came to this country from England, during the Revolutionary War, as a soldier in Burgoyne's command. He subsequently deserted the British and joined the patriot forces, with whom he did good service until the acknowledgment of our independence.

The subject of this sketch received a common school education in his native village, and subsequently served his time as an apprentice at the cooper's trade. He continued to reside at New Haven until the year 1856, when he removed to Oneida county, and settled in the town of Florence.

Mr. JERRED is a life-long and active Democrat. He has been three times elected Justice of the Peace, and has served one term as Justice of the Sessions.

He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 620, and serves as a member of the committees on Claims and on Public Lands.

RICHARD JOHNSON.

RICHARD JOHNSON, who represents Livingston county in the Assembly, was born at Groveland on the 25th day of November, 1815.

In an old log school-house of that town he received the rudiments of an education—an education scanty in itself but sufficient to inspire a love of knowledge—a love which Mr. JOHNSON has since gratified by an unusually extensive course of reading.

Mr. JOHNSON is, by occupation, a farmer. He has not only proved himself ready and willing to do the hard

work which agricultural pursuits demand, but he likewise takes a deep interest in the development of the resources of the whole country. He has been, for three years, correspondent, for Livingston county, with the Agricultural Department at Washington, and has distributed seeds in all parts of the northern States.

Politically, Mr. JOHNSON acted with the Whig party while there was a Whig party to act with, and after that he joined the Republicans—to whose newly-formed camp his opposition to slave-labor naturally drew him.

Mr. JOHNSON has enjoyed, to an unusual degree, the confidence of his fellow-citizens—a confidence which they have manifested by electing him to various positions of responsibility and trust. He was Justice of the Peace in 1852; Justice of the Sessions in 1854 and 1855, and has been Excise Commissioner since 1857. In 1854, he was a delegate to the Whig State Convention. In 1862, he was appointed by President LINCOLN, United States Assessor for the revenue district in which he resides. He was elected to the Legislature last November, by a plurality of 679 votes over his highest competitor, and by a majority of 324 over all.

Mr. JOHNSON serves upon the Committee on Militia and Public Defense.

WILLIAM C. JONES.

Mr. JONES represents the Fifth district of Kings county, a district which in 1866 gave a Republican majority of 800, and in 1867 reversed it, by giving Mr. JONES a majority of 500, a result attributable more, perhaps, to his personal popularity than sympathy with his political principles. Last fall he ran against W. W. GOODRICH (Republican), and was elected to the Assembly by 10 majority. He is a member of the committees on Charitable and Religious Societies, and Commerce and Navigation. He was born in New York city, October 19, 1822. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and served in the war of 1812. His mother was a native of New York: both were of English ancestry. He received a good education, passed several years as clerk in a store, and then engaged in the granite business. Mr. JONES was, for many years, connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and discharged his duties very efficiently, always having the confidence of the commanding officers. He is now a lessee of Government docks in Brooklyn. He was a member of Assembly in 1860, serving on the Committee on The Affairs of Cities. During the rebellion, he was in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, serving on the staff of Fleet Engineer ROBERT DANBY, whose fleet consisted of one hundred vessels. Mr. JONES is what is properly termed a working member of the House. He is very attentive to the duties of the committee room, the place where legislation is really shaped. He is an intelligent and valuable member of the committees on which he serves. He is pleasing in his personal manners, and makes many friends. His opinions

are listened to with respect, and his counsels sought. He is of the class of men who practically impress much of their individuality on legislation.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN.

Mr. KIERNAN was born February 12, 1844, about a mile from a small village known as Edgeworthstown, in the county Longford, Ireland. His parents were in moderate circumstances, his father being a farmer of limited means. After the death of both his parents, and about twelve years since, he emigrated to this country, and has since resided in New York city.

After attending the public school for a year, Mr. KIERNAN was admitted to the Free Academy. Here he distinguished himself by his application to and proficiency in his studies, and, on graduating with the highest honors in 1861, he received the first prize for public speaking. He at once entered on the study of the law, and in about six months was appointed a teacher in Grammar School eighteen, in which capacity he served with marked success and acceptability until his election to the Legislature. He continued the study of the law while employed as teacher, graduating from the Law Department of the New York University in 1865. During the Rebellion he was designated Private Secretary to the Irish Brigade, then commanded by General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, but never entered on the discharge of the duties of the office, owing to family embarrassments. He received the degree of Master of Arts from the New York College in 1864, and is now a member of the Alumni Committee on the

relations of Alma Mater with kindred institutions. He was elected to the Assembly in 1867, serving in the House of 1868. He was re-elected to the Assembly of 1869; and again re-elected to the present House by a flattering majority. He is Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and also serves on the committees on Education and Judiciary.

The record of Mr. KIERNAN's life, it will be thus seen, is but the recounting of a preparation for active life. He stands on the threshold of a career which bids fair to be bright and prosperous. His first introduction to political life in Albany was in the presentation of the name of WILLIAM HITCHMAN, as candidate for Speaker to the Democratic caucus in 1868. It was a brilliant effort, and contributed largely to the success of his nominee. Mr. KIERNAN's voice is clear, round and penetrating, and his enunciation accurate. He has a discriminating, logical, judicial mind, which will enable him to succeed as a counselor, while his powers of oratory will make him a successful pleader. He finds an appropriate place in the Judiciary Committee room. If he maintains the well-balanced intellect he now possesses, and observes as closely and acts as intelligently through life, Mr. KIERNAN's career will be a proud one in the annals of our nation's history.

LEONARD C. KILHAM.

LEONARD C. KILHAM, member of Assembly from Madison county, was born in Turin, Lewis county, New York, May 6th, 1826. He was early thrown upon his own resources, through the financial misfortunes of his father. He struggled hard for an education, working upon a farm, and at mechanical employment, summers, and attending school winters, until he arrived at the age of seventeen, when he commenced teaching; and taught school winters, attending school summers for several years. He finished his education at the Lowville and Whitestown academies. Choosing law as a profession, he went into the Law office of Hon. WM. I. CORNWELL, of Cayuga county, in the spring of 1848, and remained there for two years. In the spring of 1850 he went into the Law office of A. H. BARNES, Esq., Martinsburgh, Lewis county.

He was admitted to practice in the State courts October, 1853, and to the United States courts in March, 1855. Mr. KILHAM practiced his profession, for ten years, in Lewis county; and there he officiated as Superintendent of Schools, Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund and District Attorney for terms of three years each. He was a Whig up to the formation of the Republican party; since then he has been a zealous advocate of its principles.

In the spring of 1864 he took up his residence in the village of Oneida, Madison county, where he now resides. He was elected member of Assembly in the fall of 1868, receiving a vote of 3,061 against 2,219 for DUNCAN McDUGALL, the (so-called) "war-horse of democracy," having

a majority of 842, and leading his ticket in the district by 252 votes. In his election district (Oneida village), he received a majority of 191, being ahead of the electoral ticket 88 votes. He served on the Judiciary Committee in the Legislature of 1869, and on the Committee on Federal Relations; and to his efforts, in connection with other members of the Judiciary Committee, may be credited, in a great measure, the generalizing of legislation, so as to rid the Legislature of the curse of passing special laws for particular localities, and for special cases. The New York Express (Dem.), in speaking of Mr. KILHAM as a legislator, said that "his leading position on the Judiciary Committee is a proof of the position he holds in the judgment of the House." At the close of the session, the Oneida Dispatch said: "The Legislature adjourned sine die Monday night, May 10th. Mr. KILHAM, our member, as one of the Judiciary Committee, established for himself a high record for legal ability, fairness and honor. The corrupt legislation that has been enacted leaves not even the semblance of corruption upon his garments."

The Second Assembly district Convention of Madison county, which convened on the 23d day of September, 1869, at Canastota, indorsed Mr. KILHAM as a legislator by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, "That the straightforward, manly and patriotic course pursued by the Hon. LEONARD C. KILHAM, as a member of the last Legislature for the Second Assembly district of Madison county, not only entitles him to a recognition at the hands of this convention as an able and honest legislator, but to the praise and commendation of the Republican party of said district."

Mr. KILHAM was made chairman of the delegation to the State Convention of 1869, by acclamation, and served as a member of the committee on contested seats in said State Convention. Subsequently, and on the 9th of Octo-

ber, 1869, Mr. KILHAM's district, in convention assembled, gave him emphatic indorsement by a re-nomination to the Assembly by acclamation.

His re-nomination was noticed and commended in most flattering terms by the *Utica Herald*, *Syracuse Standard*, *Syracuse Journal* and the *Oneida Despatch*.

The *Journal*, in speaking of Mr. KILHAM's renomination says: "The Republicans of the Second Assembly district of Madison county have paid a deserved tribute to an able and incorruptible legislator by the re-nomination of Hon. L. C. KILHAM. Tried and true, energetic and capable, Mr. KILHAM stands a representative of the young Republicans of Central New York. His future career will do honor not only to himself but to his constituents."

The result at the polls shows Mr. KILHAM's popularity. He received a vote of 2,399 against 1,628 for DUNCAN McDUGALL (Democrat), giving him a majority of 771, and leading the Republican ticket in his district by 362 votes.

CHARLES H. KRACK.

Mr. KRACK was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1828. At the age of seven years he was sent to the common school of Hanover, and subsequently graduated from a military school. He served in the army three years, and then came to America, and procured the position of pilot on one of the Hudson River steamboats, serving in that capacity until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the army. Before starting for Mexico he was promoted Captain of a company of dragoons. He

served with great gallantry under General SCOTT, during the war, and, in the mean time, was promoted to a Colonelcy, on account of his bravery. After the war was over, Mr. KRACK went to Charleston, S. C., and was overseer of a cotton plantation for some time, but, on the breaking out of the yellow fever, he started for New York city, by land, being ninety days on the way. On his arrival in New York, he again resumed his former employment as pilot, this time securing a place on one of the East River boats. After three years, he went to Galveston, Texas, and thence overland to San Francisco, Cal. Joining a party of hunters, he traveled over all the Western States, meeting with many exciting adventures in the Rocky Mountains. Having met a friend in St. Paul, Minn., he again returned to the city of New York, where he engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for several years. At last he sold out his hotel, and bought a floating bath house, which he conducts at the present time. Mr. KRACK owns a fine country seat on the Hudson, where he resides during the summer months. He represents the Third Assembly district of Ulster, having been elected on the Democratic ticket by four hundred and sixty-six majority. He has always earnestly supported the principles of the Democracy. In the House, he serves on the Committees on Public Health, and Affairs of Villages.

JAMES L. LA MOREE.

The paternal ancestors of Dr. LA MOREE, who represents the county of Sullivan in the Assembly, were Huguenots. His mother's family were of Scotch origin.

He was born in Dutchess county, February 2, 1821. He was educated at the Westfield Academy, Massachusetts, and subsequently graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York. He resides at Grahamville, Sullivan county, where he has gained a large and lucrative professional practice, ranking among the foremost physicians in that section of the State. He has been president of the county Medical Society, and an address delivered by him before that body was highly commended, and was published in the county newspapers. He has been for the past two years, and is now, a delegate to the State Medical Society.

In politics Dr. LA MOREE was formerly an "old line" Whig. He was an earnest admirer of HENRY CLAY, and cast his first vote, for President, for the great Kentucky orator. When the Whig party ceased to exist, Dr. LA MOREE's principles and sympathies carried him into the ranks of the Democracy, with whom he has acted since 1854. He has always been firm in his devotion to the union of the States, and during the rebellion he favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, not doubting the final and glorious result.

The Doctor is a man who seems to inherit something of the religious fervor of his ancestors. He has been an Elder in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church for the past fifteen years, and has represented the church in all of its various ecclesiastical courts.

Dr. LA MOREE was elected to the Assembly in 1868 by a majority of 496 votes. He was re-elected last November by a majority of 757. He serves during the present session upon the committees on Public Health, and on Internal Affairs.

It is the fortune of the State to number among its public servants few men who are the superiors of Dr. LA MOREE in strong sense. He has the sturdy self-reliance of the Scotchman, the enduring faith of the French Huguenot, and the expanded mind of the true American citizen.

THOMAS J. LANAHAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in the old Third ward, Albany, on November 15, 1836, and he is therefore in his thirty-fourth year. His parents emigrated to this country from the county of Cork, Ireland. Though not having had the advantage of a collegiate or academic education, he is a good scholar, and a graceful and fluent speaker. He was educated at St. John's and St. Joseph's schools, under the tuition of Major O'SULLIVAN. In his fourteenth year he began his career as messenger in the office of the Albany Evening Journal, under the auspices of THURLOW WEED, in which capacity he had an opportunity to indulge his desire for literature, by the perusal of the books which, from time to time, were submitted to the editor for notice and review. From a copy of Shakspeare which fell into his hands, he acquired a taste for theatricals, which induced him to form dramatic clubs among his companions, who, under his leadership, gave creditable exhibitions of their talent, exclusively for the promotion and support of

charitable objects, without any pecuniary advantage to themselves. His Dramatic Readings, for similar purposes, have been given in Albany and elsewhere, and could favorably compare with those of men high in public estimation, who are acquiring wealth and fame. His dislike to be recognized as a professional actor is the only reason why he has not long since adopted the stage as a profession.

Mr. LANAHAH is, by trade, a painter; but, for many years, he has been employed as Clerk by the Central Railroad company. He is a Democrat in politics, and was elected to represent the Second Assembly district of the county of Albany, by a majority of 364. He is a prominent member of the Young Men's Catholic Institute, attached to the Cathedral in Albany, in which society he has distinguished himself in the debates on all questions submitted to the members for discussion. He carries with him, in his entrance into public life, the best wishes of all who know him, irrespective of party; his friends anticipate for him an honorable and brilliant career, and his antecedents indicate that they will not be disappointed. He serves on the committees on Affairs of Cities, Affairs of Villages, and Expenditures of the Executive Department.

EDWARD D. LAWRENCE.

EDWARD D. LAWRENCE was born at Flushing, Long Island, on the 10th day of February, 1828. His parents removed to New York while he was a boy. He was educated at the Hyde Park Institute and at Columbia College, in the city of New York, where he graduated.

Mr. LAWRENCE for many years has been engaged in business as a real estate agent. By strict attention to his duties he has acquired a moderate fortune. In 1861 he removed with his family to East Chester, Westchester county, where he has since resided. He continues, however, to conduct his business in New York.

In early life Mr. LAWRENCE was an "old line" Whig. As a young man he was an enthusiastic admirer of HENRY CLAY, and he remained true to CLAY's party as long as the great statesman and the party lived. Since then he has acted with the Democracy, and has been firm and faithful in the advocacy of its principles.

The present is Mr. LAWRENCE's second term in the Assembly. He served in the last House as a member of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

In the present session he is chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, and a member of the committees on Banks and on Engrossed Bills.

DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN

The subject of this sketch was born in 1818, in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York. Of his early years the writer of this has little knowledge beyond the fact that he passed creditably through such schools as the country then afforded, and pursued an academic course until he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class in college. Instead of pursuing a collegiate course, however, he surrendered the student's form for the desk of the counting-room, and his life, so far, has been devoted mainly to commercial pursuits.

In 1839, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. LITTLEJOHN went to Oswego, then a growing village of but five thousand inhabitants, taking with him vigor, integrity of character, perseverance and shrewd business tact—characteristics which have adhered to him through life. His removal to Oswego was for the purpose of entering into business relations with the late Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH. Though not the pioneers of the lake trade, the energy of this firm did much toward developing and bringing into existence that immense internal commerce with the West, by the way of the lakes, which is among the wonders of modern times.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN has always taken an active interest in the prosperity and growth of his city. This activity was early marked by the people among whom he had made his home; he was elected, while still a "new comer," a trustee of Oswego Village, and was one of the first Mayors when the village became a city.

In the midst of active habits and pressing business relations, politics for him had few allurements. And, indeed, it will be found that, whenever he has taken office,

it has been for the opportunity it afforded for the accomplishment of some important public end. In the early classification of the political parties of his day, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was a "Free Soil" or Anti-slavery Whig; and he has always hated slavery with the full intensity of his nature. While many of the prominent men of his party with whom he was, in those days, on intimate terms, embraced "Conservative" views, and finally gravitated into the Pro-slavery party, he stood by his avowed and early convictions, and, without doubt, exerted no little influence in moulding the Radical sentiment which now characterizes his district and county. When the Whig party was shipwrecked upon the rock of mistaken expediency, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was found ready to enter zealously into the Republican organization, and, from that date, he has labored to promote its distinctive principles and measures. In his own district and county, there is no other voice which has been more frequently heard from the rostrum, and none which the people so delight to hear, or which arouses them to such degrees of enthusiasm. It is, however, in the character of a legislator that Mr. LITTLEJOHN has won the greatest distinction, and is now the most favorably known.

By the State Constitution of 1846, provision was made for the enlargement of the Erie canal; but no such provision was made for the Oswego canal. It is not surprising that the people of Oswego county were alarmed. In this emergency, in 1853, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was selected as the best man to go to the Assembly, to obtain that justice in the Legislature which had been denied in the Constitutional Convention. His familiarity with commercial matters brought him into immediate notice, in the Legislature, in connection with the measures for the completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal, then sus-

pended for the want of means, and the enlargement of the Oswego canal, which had not been provided for by the Constitutional Convention. An amendment to the Constitution was required to meet the case. Of the Committee of the House to effect this, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was an active member, as he was also of the Joint Committee of both Houses, appointed to advance the same end.

The people of the State having ratified the amendment, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in 1854, was again elected by his district to assist in giving effect to the provisions of the amended Constitution. In this Assembly, he was placed in the responsible position of Chairman of the Canal Committee; and, as such, he reported the measures by which the enlargement of the Erie canal was completed, and provisions made for the simultaneous enlargement of the Oswego and Seneca and Cayuga canals, and the locks of the Champlain canal. On the opening of the Legislature of 1855, he was placed in the Speaker's chair. It was during this term that the memorable strife occurred in the re-election of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the United States Senate. Mr. LITTLEJOHN threw himself into the contest with his well-known strength of purpose. It was conceded that his individual efforts turned the scale, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD, in that critical period, when public opinion was just beginning to be aroused to the dangerous encroachments of the slave power, was selected as the leader of the cause in the United States Senate. Mr. LITTLEJOHN was held responsible for the result. Nowhere was the feeling more vindictive than in his own city. The anti-slavery sentiment, however, was no less fully aroused. His friends rallied to his support, and his course was most emphatically indorsed by his triumphant election to the office of Mayor of Oswego, after one of the most violently contested canvasses which that city has ever experienced.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was again elected in 1857, '59, '60, and '61, in each of which years, he, with little opposition, occupied the Speaker's chair; and, during these years in the Assembly, he established a reputation as an eloquent debater, and an ability as a parliamentarian and legislator, which has never been excelled by any other citizen of this State. As a presiding officer, he has been particularly popular, and, as such, he has had few equals.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN labored zealously for the election of FREMONT, in 1856, and LINCOLN, in 1860. The estimation in which his services were held at Washington may be judged from the fact, that, on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, he appointed Mr. LITTLEJOHN to the highly responsible and lucrative office of United States Consul at Liverpool, a position which he promptly declined, not desiring to leave the country at a time when the government was liable to need the services of its citizens.

In 1862 the President issued calls for six hundred thousand fresh troops, and this levy required from Oswego county two full regiments, in addition to the two already in the field. The colonelcy of a regiment was urged upon Mr. LITTLEJOHN, by the War Committee of the county. Although in no sense a military man, such was the urgency of the case that he did not hesitate, and, in ten days from the time he accepted the appointment, he raised the 110th regiment.

His command was designated as a portion of the great expedition to New Orleans, under Major-General BANKS; and Colonel LITTLEJOHN and his regiment went on board the steamship Ericsson, which was placed under his command for the voyage. The expedition consisted of some twenty or thirty steamships, formed in two lines, and Colonel LITTLEJOHN was ordered to place the Ericsson in the rear of one of the lines, to succor any of the vessels

which might be disabled. The line of sailing was soon broken by a storm which came up with great violence and dispersed the fleet. The propeller *Thames*, with the 114th Regiment, New York Volunteers, on board, became disabled, and the *Ericsson* took her in tow. In the fury of the storm, the task of saving the vessel became not only difficult, but extremely perilous. Twice the hawsers parted, and twice the two steamships collided, at the imminent risk of sinking both. For forty-eight hours, Colonel LITTLEJOHN never left the deck of the *Ericsson*, giving directions for the safety of the steamers. The result was, that the *Ericsson* towed the *Thames* into Port Royal, with every man on board saved. Colonel LITTLEJOHN's regiment went into camp at Carrollton, near New Orleans, in December, 1862. It was under the command of General BANKS, during his administration of the affairs of the Gulf, doing admirable duty at the memorable siege of Port Hudson, and elsewhere; and, when much reduced, was finally ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Islands, for guard duty, where it was finally discharged, at the close of the war.

In November, 1862, while with his regiment, Colonel LITTLEJOHN was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress. Before the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress, that body adopted a resolution, that, under the constitution, no member could hold a commission in the army, and that for a member to accept and hold such a commission would vacate his seat. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, therefore, just before the 4th of March, 1863, resigned his commission, that there might be no question of his eligibility to his seat. His health was failing, and his subsequent dangerous and protracted sickness sufficiently proves, that, by a continuance in the service, his life would have been the penalty. But he has always justified his action solely upon the ground of duty to his government, and to

the cause, the success of which he had no right to imperil. No commander was ever more popular with his regiment than was Colonel LITTLEJOHN, as no one ever looked more closely after the wants and welfare of his men.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was present at the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress, but was immediately taken sick, and was detained for five months. Returning to his seat in his feeble state of health, he signalized his first term by maturing and procuring the passage of a law which appropriated \$300,000 to the preservation of the Lake Harbors, after Congress had avowed its purpose to appropriate no moneys, except for war purposes. Rarely, indeed, has a new member been more honorably noticed in the organization of the House than was Mr. LITTLEJOHN. He held a prominent position on the Committee on the Rules of the House, was chairman of the Committee on Pensions, second on Roads and Canals, and held an important place on the Committee on Ways and Means. During the short term, his health having improved, Mr. LITTLEJOHN brought forward his measure for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. This measure he carried through the House, and at one time there seemed little doubt that it would also pass the Senate. In the settlement of the other great questions which came up for consideration in the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. LITTLEJOHN took an active part. He sustained the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which abolished slavery. He was a warm friend of the policy of President LINCOLN, at that time the subject of severe criticism on the part of even some prominent members of the Republican organization. Mr. LITTLEJOHN had faith in his prudence, his wisdom, and his patriotism, and frequently his eloquent voice rang out in defense of the Administration. It will be remembered,

that among the closing scenes of the Thirty-eighth Congress was a spirited discussion upon the policy of the President, between the late HON. HENRY WINTER DAVIS and Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

In the winter of 1866 Mr. LITTLEJOHN again became a member of the Assembly of this State. He was chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, chairman of the Special Committee to Revise the Rules of the House, chairman of the Select Committee on Census and Apportionment, second on the Committee on Canals, and, after the House had been in session a few weeks, was elected Speaker *pro tem.*, and, during much of the time, occupied the Chair. The crowning triumph of the session, however, and that which most signalized his ability and power as a legislator, was the passage, by the House, of a bill chartering a company to construct the Niagara Ship canal. The passage of this bill, under the circumstances attending it, was regarded the greatest personal triumph ever achieved in the Legislature of the State. There were conditions attached to the bill by the Senate, however, which rendered it inoperative.

At the close of the session Mr. LITTLEJOHN was greeted with a public reception by his constituents, such as is seldom awarded a public servant. In token of their appreciation of his labors, he was presented with a Silver Dinner Service, the cost of which was \$4,500. At the proper time, he was unanimously elected to the Legislature of 1867 by the people of his district.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN is a member of the Board of Trade of the city of Oswego, has been at times its presiding officer, and headed its delegation in the Commercial Convention, held in Detroit, in 1864, composed of the leading commercial minds of the nation, and it is not too much to say that he was one of the leading spirits of that body.

During the summer of 1865 a project originated in some of the inland counties of the State to construct a railroad from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river, opposite New York. A company was organized, under the name of "The Midland Railroad Company," and in February, 1866, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was elected its president. During the summer following, he, in concert with other directors, spent much time in awakening an interest in its construction, along the line of the projected road, with the most flattering promise of success.

He was elected to the present Assembly by 1,278 majority. He ably represents the minority on the committees on Ways and Means, Railroads, and Grievances.

In *personelle* Mr. LITTLEJOHN is tall, straight, and somewhat spare. He has a piercing eye, and upon the floor, his voice and manner, in any public assemblage, always attract the most lively interest. In habits, he is strictly temperate, and in personal appearance and dress, plain and unassuming. His private life, in all respects, is unquestionable, and few men have a greater power of winning and establishing strong personal friendships.

SAMUEL S. LOWERY.

SAMUEL S. LOWERY, of Utica, who represents the First Assembly district of Oneida county, was born in county Down, Ireland, on the 5th day of February, 1831. It would, therefore, be an Hibernicism to say that he is a Scotchman, but his ancestry, not less than his characteristics, stamp him as one who is more a Gael than a Celt.

Mr. LOWERY's parents emigrated to this country when Samuel was about fourteen years old, and settled in Oneida county. Mr. L. received a good common school education, and, having a strong taste for books, he has acquired during his latter years an extensive fund of knowledge.

He is, by occupation, a manufacturer of woollen goods. In this business he has been quite successful, and conducts at the present time an extensive establishment, in which he employs a large number of hands.

In politics, Mr. LOWERY, although a strict believer in the principles of the Republican organization, is never bitterly partisan. Until his election to the Assembly he never held nor sought an office. He was chosen, by a majority of 448, over a worthy and popular competitor, in a district where the Republican majority in the previous year was less than fifty.

Mr. LOWERY serves upon the committees on Public Education, on State Charitable Institutions, and on Roads and Bridges.

He has proved, thus far in the session, remarkably faithful to the interests of his constituents, and has shown a comprehensive knowledge of the duties of a legislator.

He is a gentleman of fine personal bearing, is a good debater, and has made himself popular among his colleagues by his genial manners, and by his unassuming attention to his official duties.

THOMAS J. LYON.

THOMAS J. LYON, who represents the Second district of Orange county in the Assembly, was born at Newark, New Jersey, on the 20th day of June, 1817.

He is by profession a lawyer, and has an extensive practice in Port Jervis, where he now lives.

Mr. LYON is a life-long Democrat. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, for President, at Old Hickory's second election. Under the administration of POLK, and again under PIERCE, he held the office of Postmaster of Port Jervis.

The district in which he lives is very closely contested. The Democrats settled upon Mr. LYON as their strongest available candidate for the Assembly in 1868, and after a spirited canvass he was elected — giving the district to his party by the bare majority of nine votes.

He served in the last House as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means — a position seldom awarded to a new member, particularly when he belongs to the minority. He was returned to the Legislature at the last election by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four, which may be taken as proof that his constituents were well pleased with his record.

In the present Assembly he serves as Chairman of the committee on Federal Relations and as a member of the committees on Judiciary, and on the Petitions of Aliens. Mr. LYON is a dignified and affable gentleman, a well-educated lawyer, and an active and efficient legislator.

SAMUEL T. MADDOX.

The career of this gentleman furnishes another proof of the oft repeated assertion, that in this country the poorest and humblest may aspire to and attain positions of trust and honor.

Mr. MADDOX was born in the city of New York, on the 20th of May, 1830. He is of pure English stock; his ancestors figured prominently in the stirring times of the "Commonwealth," which they sustained with a full share of the zeal which marked the followers of HAMPDEN and his compatriots. His parents were poor, and could do but little toward giving him a start in the world. He laid the foundation of his education in the public schools of his native city; but, at the age of eight years, the death of his father compelled him to battle with the world. He commenced work, at this age, in a rope-walk. This business not suiting his taste, he abandoned it, and learned the trade of boat-builder. He removed to Williamsburgh, N. Y., in 1841.

At the age of eighteen he joined the Brooklyn Fire Department and steadily rose in it to various honorable positions, and was twice elected President of the Eastern District Department. He was looked upon by the whole department as a wise counselor and true friend, and did much to elevate the character of the organization. Mr. MADDOX began early to take an interest in political affairs, and long before he was a voter took an active part in behalf of the principles of the "Free Soilers." His first vote was cast for the Democratic ticket, but the events of '54, in Kansas, developed his traditionary love of liberty, and,

upon the organization of the Republican party, and the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT, Mr. MADDOX at once took his place in that organization. He at once took a leading position in its general committee, and was chairman of the Young Men's General Committee of Kings county, in 1862, and President of the Republican General Committee for 1865.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. MADDOX assisted in raising a company of volunteers for the Thirteenth regiment, under the command of the late Colonel SMITH. He went with the company as a private, and served three months, the period for which he volunteered. Both as a fireman and a soldier, he was exceedingly popular among his associates. On the return of his regiment from the seat of war, the friends of Mr. MADDOX presented him as a candidate to the Assembly. He was nominated as a Republican, and, notwithstanding the district had always been strongly Democratic, he was handsomely elected to the Assembly of 1862. He was among the most active and efficient members of the House. During the session he distinguished himself by many practical suggestions, and his speech on the defense of the coast and frontiers attracted marked attention. Mr. MADDOX was the candidate of his party for re-election in 1862, but the political reaction of that year prevented his election, although he received a largely increased vote. He had scarcely left his seat in the Assembly when the country was again called upon to respond to a sudden call for troops, the Capital being for the second time seriously threatened. Mr. MADDOX united with the Forty-seventh Regiment of N. Y. S. M., which was ordered to Fort McHenry, where Mr. MADDOX served as first lieutenant, until the discharge of the regiment at the expiration of the term of enlistment.

In April, 1863, he was appointed provost marshal of the Second Congressional district, and discharged the duties of that office to the satisfaction of the government and his district. This was proved in 1864, when Captain MADDOX received the nomination of his party for Congress, and ran largely ahead of his ticket, although an always overwhelming opposition majority prevented his election.

Mr. MADDOX was Assessor of Internal Revenue in 1868 and 1869, for the Third district of New York, and was a faithful officer. He was a candidate for Assembly in 1868, and in consequence of the pending struggle for United States Senator, and the treachery of a handful of soreheads, he was defeated, having again shown an extraordinary strength; failing of election by only 200 votes. In 1869, in a canvass of only four days, he was handsomely elected, with a stump candidate again against him. This time his friends in his own ward sent him out of it with a handsome majority, although it gave the Democratic ticket 1700 majority. Mr. MADDOX is a plain, unobtrusive, bold, and true man, sincere as a friend, unmistakable as an enemy. He is regarded as the leader of young working Republicans of Kings county. He has always been found honest and faithful in his undertakings. Throughout the city of Brooklyn, SAM MADDOX, as he is familiarly called, is the name you will hear more frequently appealed to than any other.

Mr. MADDOX was married in 1852 to Miss SARAH T. BATES, an amiable woman, to whose influence he has always attributed a large share of his success in life. She was truly a companion and "help-meet," for him. The poor and distressed always found in her a friend; and her noble qualities, with the generosity of her husband, are the theme of the community. Mrs. MADDOX died suddenly during the session of the present Legislature. The largest

cortege ever seen at a private funeral attested the universal respect in which she was held, and the sympathy of the community with her bereaved husband.

GODFREY R. MARTINE.

The county of Warren, which contained a population in 1865 of 21,128, is closely contested, politically, and sends one member to the Assembly. The present member is GODFREY R. MARTINE, who was born in Troy, Rensselaer county, on the 27th of April, 1839. He was educated at the State Normal School at Albany. He is a physician, and graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1862. He subsequently removed to Johnsburgh, in Warren county, where he has since practiced his profession.

In politics, Dr. MARTINE is a Democrat. He is a strenuous opponent of the war policy under any and all circumstances. He believes that all questions, however perplexing, arising between nations might be, and ought to be, settled without recourse to the bullet. This is a theory founded on Christian principles, and is popular enough — in time of peace. Dr. MARTINE is the only Life Member of the American Peace Society, in Warren county.

In 1867 he was nominated for the Assembly, and again in 1868. Both times he was defeated by ex-Senator and ex-Assemblyman NICHOLAS B. LA BAU. In 1869 he was again nominated, and after a spirited canvass was elected by a majority of 329.

He serves upon the committees on Banks, on Public Health, and on the Affairs of Villages.

JOSEPH WARREN MERCHANT.

It is a fact worthy of note that some of our most successful business men are those who have been reared to farm life. Doubtless the habits of industry and punctuality which every successful farmer instills into the minds of his children lay the foundation for success in after life. JOSEPH WARREN MERCHANT was born in De Ruyter, Madison Co., New York, Sept. 5th, 1827. His father, BRADLEY MERCHANT, Esq., was one of the early settlers of that town, and one of the most enterprising farmers in the rich agricultural region of Central New York. By his own efforts he accumulated a large property in real estate, in the town of his adoption. The early years of the subject of our sketch were spent in the ordinary routine of a farmer's life. His father employing much hired help, he was early trained to assist in the responsibility of management. After attending the district school until of a suitable age, he received an Academic education at De Ruyter Institute and Cazenovia Seminary. He afterwards entered a store as clerk, and was admitted as partner when but little over twenty-one years of age. Mr. MERCHANT continued in business until the Fall of 1865, when he disposed of his store and goods, having succeeded in acquiring a handsome competence.

His political convictions were early enlisted in favor of the Whig party, but he was always opposed to the extension of human bondage. Upon the breaking up of the Whig party, Mr. MERCHANT naturally affiliated with the Republicans. Although not a noisy politician, yet he was always a quiet and effective worker. In 1864 he was

nominated for Supervisor of his native town, and, although opposed by a strong candidate, he was elected by a large majority. The system of paying each recruit for the army a heavy bounty, which prevailed at this time, involved, especially for country towns, the expenditure of a very unusual amount of money, and the task of raising funds sufficient to meet the requirements of the enlisted men was an arduous one. Mr. MERCHANT did not hesitate to lend his own private credit to meet the wants of his town, as freely as he had always contributed of his private means to aid the soldiers. At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors he successfully advocated the prompt payment of the war debt of the county, a measure which has been the subject of congratulation by the citizens of Madison county. In 1865 he was re-elected.

During the same year the project of a railroad through the midland counties of the State began to be agitated. Among the towns first to move in the matter, was DeRuyter. Several preliminary meetings were held at various points; and finally, in December, 1865, at a meeting held at the St. Nicholas hotel, New York city, the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company was organized. Mr. MERCHANT had been a warm friend of the enterprise from its first inception, and was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the road, a position which he still continues to occupy. On account of the conflicting claims of different localities, much vexatious delay ensued in locating the road. In raising means to prosecute this great work, he was very efficient, by inducing people to subscribe to the capital stock of the company by obtaining town bonds; and, when the existence of the company itself was in peril, by promptly taking personally a large amount of stock. When the construction of the road was commenced he was appointed special agent of the company, and much of

the unparalleled success of the Midland Railroad is due to his business sagacity. In making contracts, securing the right of way, etc., he has been untiring in promoting the interests of the company. He is now a member of the Executive Committee of the Midland Railroad Company. At the Assembly District Convention of the Republican party, in 1869, Mr. MERCHANT was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly. In his own town there were but few votes against him. Personally, Mr. MERCHANT is of medium size, hair slightly gray, and has a keen, sparkling eye. He exhibits good perceptive faculties to the observer, who will readily class him as an enterprising business man.

DAVID MORSE MINER.

Mr. MINER's ancestry can be traced back to HENRY MINER who, with one hundred servants, fought under Henry III of England, against the French. He died in 1359. An English Heraldicall Essay runs back to 1608 when THOMAS MINER was born, who emigrated to New England in 1630, in the days of Governor WINTHROP. The American history of the family from that date to the present time is exceedingly interesting. Some fought in the Revolution, and some in the war of 1812. One fell at Winchester, another at Chancellorsville, and another at Resaca, Georgia, with SHERMAN in his "march to the sea." The family has also been noted for producing a large number of teachers and clergymen.

Another fact worth mentioning should be noted at this point. In 1480, lived one WILLIAM MINER who was called

the flower of chivalry, and who avenged the death of the two young Princes, by taking vengeance on their inhuman uncle Richard III.

The marked characteristics and abilities of the MINER family have been wonderfully preserved for centuries, and some of the members at the present time evince rare qualities of excellence which compare favorably with the past. Miss MYRTILLA MINER, a sister of Assemblyman MINER, originated the plan for the colored school at Washington, and carried it into execution. She afterward conducted it as teacher. This school attracted wide attention; and it was an effort worthy of any American woman.

DAVID M. MINER is now in his sixtieth year, having been born the 4th of January, 1811. His birth-place is North Brookfield, Madison county, New York. With the exception of two and a half terms at the Waterville Academy, he received his education in the common school. But his mind is well stored with useful information upon all vital questions of the day, as well as with scientific and historical knowledge. His profession, as a teacher, for seventeen winters and eight summers, gave him independence of thought, and a well-settled judgment, which is very available in more active life. His early years, until he was nineteen, were spent on a farm, and yet, Mr. MINER by no means considers them thrown away. He is now a Railroad Commissioner, and a director of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad, and is a Notary Public, surveyor and farmer.

Mr. MINER has held the offices of Inspector, Commissioner and Superintendent of Common Schools, and also of Supervisor; always exhibiting more than average ability in his official acts. He likewise once held a Captain's commission, under WILLIAM H. SEWARD, dated July 25, 1840.

In the palmy days of the Democracy, Mr. MINER acted with that party; but, when the Republican party came into existence, he joined the new organization, and has ever since acted with it—giving it his best support.

Mr. MINER was elected by the Republicans of the Second Assembly district of Oneida county, over LEWIS H. SHATTUCK, Democrat, by 408 majority. The Republican majority the previous year was forty-five. He serves on the committees on Indian Affairs, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

PETER MITCHELL.

A tall, slender young man, pale-faced, with dark hair and sandy moustache, represents the Fifth Assembly district of the city of New York. His name is PETER MITCHELL, and he was born in Scotland on the 22d day of December, 1839.

His parents emigrated to this country when he was a child, and settled at Berwick, Maine. They subsequently removed to Salmon Falls, N. H. At both places Peter attended school and received a good English education.

He removed from Salmon Falls to New York before he had attained his majority, and has resided in that city since.

Mr. MITCHELL is, by profession, a lawyer, having been admitted to practice quite recently. He was formerly a liquor dealer and acquired some wealth in that business. He has been an active city politician for several years, always acting with the Democratic party.

Mr. MITCHELL was a member of the last House, and served as Chairman of the special committee to investigate

the gas monopoly of New York and other cities. This service brought him somewhat prominently into notice. He was returned to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,403 over his strongest competitor, and by a majority of 190 over all. During the present session Mr. MITCHELL serves as a member of the committees on the Affairs of Cities, on Railroads, and on Federal Relations.

He was an active leader of the Young Democracy during the brief but brilliant glory of that ill-fated faction.

He is a ready debater, a rather pleasing speaker, and an active and energetic worker.

JAMES J. MOONEY.

JAMES J. MOONEY, who represents the First district of Westchester county in the Assembly, was born in Scotland on the 8th day of May, 1827. He came to this country when a boy, and was educated in the public schools of the city of New York.

He now lives at Morrisania, of which town he has been a trustee, and where he is the proprietor of a hotel.

When the war commenced in 1861, Mr. MOONEY left his business to give his services to the cause of the Union. He assisted in the formation of the Tammany regiment, the 42d New York Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain of Company "A," in 1861. He took the field with his regiment, and was promoted to Major, and subsequently to Lieutenant-Colonel. During most of McCLELLAN'S campaign, Col. MOONEY commanded his regiment and participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He made for himself a splendid record as an

officer and as a soldier, winning the respect of his men, and the esteem of his superiors in command. After two years' service he returned to his former occupation.

In 1869 he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket by the flattering vote of 2,136, against 240 for his Republican competitor.

He serves as Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and as a member of the Committee on Civil Divisions.

WILLIAM W. MOSELEY.

Mr. MOSELEY, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Kings county, was born in Glastenbury, Hartford county, Conn., October 18th, 1836, and spent his early life on his father's farm. He had the benefit of a good common school education; and also attended, for the greater part of two years, the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, N. Y. In 1853, he went to Binghamton, N. Y., and was employed as clerk in a grocery store; but, in April, 1855, not liking the business, he removed to Syracuse, and entered the Mechanics Bank, as discount clerk, soon becoming book-keeper. He remained there until September, 1862, when he took part in the raising of the 149th regiment N. Y. Vols., and was commissioned second lieutenant of company D. Shortly after the regiment arrived in the field, he was detailed on the Staff of Major-General H. W. SLOCUM, commanding 12th Army Corps, as Aid-de-Camp, and was soon commissioned Captain and Aid-de-Camp by President LINCOLN, thus vacating his regimental commission.

In his position on the staff of General SLOCUM, he participated in the fall campaign of 1862, and the mud campaign of General BURNSIDE. The next year he took part in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, with the attendant marches and skirmishes. September, 1862, General SLOCUM's Corps was ordered West to the relief of ROSEKRANS, and spent the fall and winter in guarding the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and repressing any disorders in Middle Tennessee. In the spring, Captain MOSELEY accompanied General SLOCUM to his new command at Vicksburg, and was there until August, when General SLOCUM was again put in command of his old Corps and received the surrender of Atlanta, September 2d, 1864.

Captain MOSELEY took part in SHERMAN's march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas, being brevetted Major for gallant services at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19th, 1865. After hostilities had ceased, he remained in the army a few months, doing duty at Vicksburg, Miss., but was honorably discharged October, 1865.

In the summer of 1866 he was appointed United States Internal Revenue Collector of the 23d district of New York, but being a Democrat was rejected by the Senate, vacating the office March 4th, 1867, and immediately removing to New York, where he became connected with the express business, in which he is still engaged. In the Presidential campaign of 1868 he took an active part in the canvass of Kings county, speaking two or three nights in a week, although, before this, he had never made a speech in his life. At the Assembly Convention of the 4th Assembly district in October, 1868, he was nominated, and at the following election elected by 1,351 majority. He was renominated in 1869, and elected by 1,745 majority, on a very light vote. In the Assembly of 1869, Mr.

MOSELEY served on the committees of Roads and Bridges, and Privileges and Elections, being the only Democrat on the latter Committee. He delivered speeches relative to the Fifteenth Amendment, Registry Law and in the DECKER and HAWKINS contested case.

In the present Assembly, Mr. MOSELEY is Chairman on the Committee on the Manufacture of Salt, and also serves on the committees on Affairs of Cities, and Militia and Public Defense.

DAVID H. MULFORD.

Mr. MULFORD, who represents the Second district of Dutchess, with credit to himself and honor to his constituents, was born in Hyde Park, March 11, 1823. A singular fact in connection with his ancestors is worthy of special notice. His great-grandfather bought the family homestead, consisting of a farm of six hundred and forty acres, for three dollars per acre, and it has continued in the hands of the family from that time to the present, his sons now occupying it. It is now one of the most valuable and productive farms in Dutchess county. It is seldom that five successive generations have remained occupants of the same homestead. Mr. MULFORD continued the cultivation of the farm until he was thirty-five years of age. For fifteen years he has been a produce forwarder and ice dealer. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1860, '61 and '68, when his practical mind, familiarity with the wants of the county, and strict integrity, rendered his services of value to the community.

M. C. MURPHY.

Mr. MURPHY, though still young, has experienced many exciting adventures, and has won military distinction in defending his adopted country. He is a native of Kilmallock, Limerick county, Ireland, where he was born March 7th, 1839. When about eight years of age he came to America, arriving in New York city November, 1847. When he reached a suitable age he learned the printer's trade. At the opening of the civil war in this country, Mr. MURPHY, in common with hundreds of others from the same avocation, enlisted in the army. April 20th, 1861, he was commissioned as Captain in the Ellsworth Regiment of Fire Zouaves. After the release of General CORCORAN from the rebel prison, Captain MURPHY resigned his commission in the Regiment of Zouaves, and joined the "Irish Legion" as Captain. He was promoted January 4th, 1863, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2d Regiment of the "Legion." He was closely identified with the movements of General CORCORAN's command, until he was dismissed from the service by order of General MEADE, to date from June 9th, 1864, for sending a flag of truce to the skirmishing line of the enemy, in an endeavor to save the lives of one hundred and five privates and seven officers who were wounded and lying between both lines. This took place May 24th, 1864, while he was in command of the advance line of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. When this dismissal was brought to the notice of General GRANT, and the facts of the case were clearly presented to him, he justified the course of Lieutenant-Colonel MURPHY, who was immediately restored to his rank by

order of President LINCOLN. He left the service in March, 1865, in consequence of ill-health.

Mr. MURPHY was General of that portion of the Fenian army, in May and June, 1866, which was concentrated at Malone, New York, and was intended for the assaulting column against Montreal. Every reader is familiar with the failure of that undertaking, the causes of which it is neither our place nor purpose to discuss.

In November, 1866, Colonel MURPHY was elected to the Assembly by the Democrats of the First district of the city of New York; he was re-elected in 1867. He was a member of the Assembly last year, and was again elected at the last election. He is Chairman of the Militia Committee, and a member of the committees on Claims, and Federal Relations.

OWEN MURPHY.

OWEN MURPHY was born at Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, on the 15th day of September, 1835. His parents emigrated to this country when Owen was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of the city of New York. After leaving school he learned the trade of plumber and metal-roofer, which occupation he still follows. In 1861 Mr. MURPHY was appointed to a position in the Department of the Superintendent of Piers and Wharves, and remained there four years, at the end of which time he returned to his trade. In 1866 he was elected to the Assembly, and served during one session. In 1869 he was elected to the present House by a plurality of six hundred and seven, in a triangular contest. He serves upon the Committee on Federal Relations.

OWEN MURPHY is emphatically a working man. A poor lad struggling singled-handed, in a great city, first for bread, and then for something of fame, he has risen, by his untiring energy and faithful devotion to duty, to a position of moderate wealth and of public responsibility. And it redounds to his credit, that, in business and in politics, Mr. MURPHY has ever been true to his friends, prompt in the fulfillment of his engagements, and honest in all his dealings. He is devoted to the interests of his constituents, and he enjoys, in return, their thorough confidence.

Mr. MURPHY possesses all of an Irishman's ready wit, quick speech and genial manner. His popularity, both in the metropolis and in Albany, rests securely on a substantial foundation.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY.

WILLIAM D. MURPHY was born on the 15th of April, 1832, at Leitersburgh, Washington county, Maryland, a village on the banks of the Antietam, near to the scene of the famous battle.

His parents were poor, but respectable, people. He attended the district school of his native village until he had reached the age of sixteen, at which time he became a clerk in a store. Here he remained two years, and, by patient industry, prepared himself for college, by devoting his leisure hours to study.

In 1850 he entered the Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, where, by dint of hard work and the most rigid economy, he passed through the Sophomore year. Becom-

ing dissatisfied, however, with the sectarian character of the institution, he left it about this time, and went to Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated in 1854, with one of the first honors of his class. Senator O. W. CHAPMAN and GEO. W. CHAPMAN, Canal Commissioner, were both his class-mates.

In 1855 Mr. MURPHY entered the law office of Judge RUFUS W. PECKHAM and the Hon. LYMAN TRÉMAIN, who were, at that time, partners. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and, during the pursuit of his legal studies, supported himself by acting as private tutor to the eldest son of WM. E. BLEEKER, then president of the National Bank of Albany. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he began the practice of his profession, which he followed with marked success until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when his attention was called away from his business by the condition of his friends and relatives in Maryland. Owing to this interruption, he prosecuted his professional duties with but indifferent success until the close of the war. Since then he has resided mostly upon a farm a short distance from Albany, and has combined agricultural with legal pursuits.

Mr. MURPHY has always taken a deep interest in politics. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated JOHN BELL for the presidency, and during the canvass which followed was president of the Bell and Everett club of Albany. About the same time he was nominated for the Assembly, but declined in favor of the nominee of the Democracy, with which party he has always since acted.

Mr. MURPHY is a ready debater and a fluent speaker. In 1864, under the direction of the National Executive Committee, he stumped Indiana and Ohio, and under the same authority canvassed Pennsylvania in 1868.

Mr. MURPHY represents the first district of Albany county in the Assembly. His personal popularity was shown by his election on the Democratic ticket, in a district which gave the Republican candidates for State officers about 200 majority.

Mr. MURPHY is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

MARTIN NACHTMANN.

The Eighth Assembly district (parts of the 10th and 17th Wards) is largely populated by adopted citizens of German birth. It is not unnatural, therefore, that they should choose a representative of Teutonic origin. Their present Assemblyman is MARTIN NACHTMANN, who was born at Rottenbach, Bavaria, on the 29th of September, 1836. He attended a German country school for about five years. He came to the United States when he was fifteen years of age, and soon after entered the printing office of Harper Brothers, where he has been employed for seventeen years. He is an Adams press printer, and is remarkably proficient in his calling.

In 1868, he was elected to the Legislature as an Independent candidate, serving on the Committee on Public Printing. He was returned as the regular nominee to the present Assembly, where he serves as a member of the committees on Commerce and Navigation, and on Roads and Bridges. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Printing.

JAMES M. NELSON.

One day in the year 1609, Sir THOMAS NELSON, a young man of twenty-one, who had recently entered Parliament in England, made a speech in which he boldly arraigned and bitterly attacked the then reigning monarch, Charles the First. As he was leaving the Parliament House, a friend approached him, and, whispering, told him that the speech would cost him his life unless he fled from the wrath of the angry king. Finding soon after that the troopers were actually upon his track, he secreted himself for a few days, and then made his way to Portsmouth, whence he embarked for America. He settled amongst the struggling colonists of Jamestown, Virginia. Sir THOMAS NELSON was the oldest of twelve children. His eight brothers and three sisters, after completing their education, joined him, one by one, in his home in the New World, and thus was laid the foundation of one of the oldest and most powerful families in the United States.

From this family JAMES MADISON NELSON, who represents the county of Rockland, in the Assembly, is directly descended.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the 25th day of February, 1825. His father was a lawyer, practicing at Winchester, the county seat, a town of eight hundred or one thousand inhabitants. There James attended school and was prepared for college. He entered Augusta College, Bracken county, Ky. While there his father died, and James was taken in charge by his uncle, the Hon. JOHN NELSON, of Maryland. He completed his education at St. John's College, Annapolis,

Maryland. Leaving College, Mr. NELSON went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he read law. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he commenced the practice of his profession. This was in 1847. While there, in the interest of a client, he visited Europe, spending some time in England. In 1849 he closed his law office, bought a mule, and went to California overland. He was one of a large party who were convoyed over the plains by Capt. OWEN, of Missouri. On this trip Mr. NELSON had for his companion and messmate Lord STANLEY, now Earl of Derby, the leader of the Tory faction in the British House of Lords. STANLEY, at that time, was a young man, full of adventurous spirit, who bore cheerfully the hardships of the trip, and defied its dangers, sensibly keeping his title to himself. His rank was known only to Mr. NELSON, to whom he had been introduced by HENRY CLAY.

Reaching California, Mr. NELSON went out into the diggings on Bidwell's bar, and was quite successful in obtaining gold. He remained there until the Constitution of California was adopted and the courts established. Many a time and oft, during those wild days in the "diggins," Mr. NELSON was forced to preside over primitive tribunals of justice, where the jury was a vigilance committee, and where a piece of rope and the nearest tree served as instruments for enforcing penalties.

Afterwards (Mr. NELSON being among the pioneer lawyers of Sacramento) his professional success in that new region was great.

He returned to the "States" (as the Californians to this day call the East) in the year 1852, bringing with him \$71,000—the accumulation of three years' work. This sum he invested in business in Greytown, Nicaragua. The active management of the establishment was in the

hands of a partner, and Mr. NELSON made the purchases in New York. For the first year this business thrived beyond all expectation, and the firm realized \$95,000, which they immediately invested in increasing their facilities for trade.

At this time Mr. NELSON made his second trip to Europe. He visited the old castle from which, two hundred and forty years before, his great ancestor had fled. It was still in the possession of the NELSON family. He presented himself to the proprietor, Sir HENRY NELSON, who welcomed his "American cousin" kindly, and extended to him every hospitality. One day these two—a bluff, good-natured "stocky" English knight and a dark-eyed, lean-faced, six-foot Kentucky lawyer—were talking on matters of common interest, when the Englishman asked: "Are you not proud, sometimes, to think that you are even remotely connected with our great Admiral NELSON?"

Then the Kentuckian answered, bluntly: "No; I never thought much of soldiers and sailors anyhow. Besides, I have so many nearer relatives, in my own country, who were greater men than this British admiral, that I don't get time to think of him."

"Indeed!" said Sir HENRY, dubiously, "pray what did these mighty men do?"

"Well," answered his visitor, who was not at all dismayed by the question: "There was my great-grandfather, THOMAS NELSON, Jr.; he signed the Declaration of Independence; was a general in Washington's army, and was thirteen times Governor of Virginia. There was my grandfather, THOMAS NELSON; he was elected thirteen times to the Kentucky Legislature, and served thirty straight years in Congress; he lived to be ninety-four, and three days before his death was as active as a young man; and he had a full head of hair and a perfect set of teeth

when he died. There was my uncle, JOHN NELSON, of Maryland; he was Attorney-General under TYLER, and Minister to Naples, and Judge of the Court of Appeals of his native State, and a great lawyer. There was——."

The English cousin was quite satisfied, by this time, that the branch of the family which emigrated to America had brought no disgrace on the name of NELSON, but had added to it new glory and new luster.

After leaving England, Mr. NELSON visited other portions of Europe. While sojourning in Russia, news reached him that the government had destroyed Greytown; that his establishment was burned and his property there all gone.

He immediately returned to New York and met the business obligations that he had incurred. This left him penniless. He entered once more upon the practice of his profession, this time in the city of New York. Success has attended his efforts, and he is now in the enjoyment of a good practice, which pays him a fair income.

Mr. NELSON was a warm personal friend of HENRY CLAY. When he was a boy CLAY took him to Washington, and employed him as an amanuensis, and often after that, when Mr. NELSON could snatch the time from his own active pursuits, he visited Washington, always as the guest and friend of the great Kentucky statesman.

Mr. NELSON's reminiscences of CLAY and WEBSTER, of CALHOUN and JACKSON, and of other public men, are extremely interesting.

As might be supposed, Mr. NELSON was an earnest Whig while CLAY lived. After the dissolution of the Whig party he joined the Democrats, with whom he has since acted.

In 1862 he was married, and shortly after purchased a house at Stony Point, Rockland county, where he now lives. He continues his practice, however, in New York.

He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 496. He serves as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and as a member of the committees on Judiciary and Federal Relations.

DANIEL A. NORTHRUP.

Mr. NORTHUP, the Representative for Herkimer county, was born in Oppenheim, Fulton county, June 17, 1817. He is emphatically a self-made man, having been compelled to work by the month all summer, during his younger days, while he attended school during the winter. He is by occupation a merchant, doing a thriving business. He was formerly a Democrat, but felt impelled, by what he believed the oppressions of the slave power controlling the party of his first choice, to become connected with the Republican organization. For six years he has held the office of Supervisor, discharging his trust to the entire satisfaction of the people. He has been Postmaster at Salisbury Center since 1862.

LYMAN OATMAN.

Mr. OATMAN, the member from the Fifth district of Erie county, was born in Hartford, Washington county, October 16th, 1816. He was educated in the common schools. He subsequently removed to Angola, where he now resides, and conducts a thriving mercantile business. He was

formerly a Whig, uniting himself with the Republican party upon its organization, and since remaining one of its most valuable supporters. As a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1862 and 1865, he served the county with the same scrupulous fidelity which characterizes his discharge of his present trust.

DENNIS O'KEEFE.

In the annals of Limerick, and in the history of Ireland, the family of O'KEEFE stand amongst the highest and the proudest. From this family, famous in the legendary days of Erin's history, the Assemblyman from the third district, of King's county, is descended.

DENNIS O'KEEFE was born in Limerick, Ireland, on the 23d day of January, 1825. He was educated at the Jesuit college of that city. He came to this country, a young man, full of hope and enterprise, qualities which in themselves are an inheritance better than money. He learned the trade of a shipwright, and being skillful, and well educated, he found plenty of work at good wages. After a time he left his trade, and went into business as a hotel keeper, in the city of Brooklyn. Possessing an Irishman's usual fondness for "a bit of a talk," he was drawn early into the discussion of political questions, and soon became an active Democrat. His fellow-citizens, appreciating his abilities, elected him to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, where he has served eight years.

In 1868, he ran as "stump" candidate for the Assembly, against both the regular nominees, and was elected, an unusual thing in these days of strict party discipline.

This demonstrated his strength, and his legislative career proving satisfactory to his constituents, he received the regular nomination in 1869, and was returned by a majority of 3,032.

Mr. O'KEEFE serves as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the House, and as a member of the committees on Railroads, and on State Charitable Institutions.

He is a ready debater, and has plenty of Irish wit.

JULIUS M. PALMER.

Mr. PALMER, who represents the Second district of St. Lawrence county, is serving his third term in the Assembly. Mr. PALMER is a native of New York State, and was born in Wilna, Jefferson county, December 11, 1830. He received a good education, and at the age of eighteen went to Russell, St. Lawrence county, where he acquired a knowledge of surveying, and followed the business for several years. In 1851 he engaged in trade as a merchant, in which occupation he has been successful, and is a prosperous business man; his partner at present being Hon. BENJAMIN SMITH, who formerly represented the same district in the Assembly during two terms.

Mr. PALMER has taken an active interest in all matters of public concern in the locality where he resides; was chosen Clerk of the town of Russell in 1856, and held the position for six years. He was elected Supervisor in 1862, the duties of which position he discharged for five years, and until he declined further service. During his connection with the Board of Supervisors, Mr. PALMER was chair-

man of several important committees, and also of the Commission, appointed in 1866, to equalize the assessment of the county, whose report he wrote, and which has received very general approval. During the war he gave much of his time in aid of all enterprises looking to the support of the government, and, in common with his fellow-citizens, has given his town a record which shows it to be one of the most patriotic in St. Lawrence county. He was recruiting agent and Treasurer of the "Russell Volunteer Association." He was appointed Postmaster in May, 1861, by President LINCOLN, and was removed in November, 1866, by President JOHNSON.

MR. PALMER is an ardent and active Republican, and was chosen to represent his district in the Assembly of 1868 and 1869, by a majority of 2,121. He was a member of the Committee on the Expenditures of the Executive Department, in 1868, and in 1869 was chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was re-elected, at the last election, by 1,769 majority, the vote of both parties being very light compared with the previous year.

MR. PALMER is a gentleman of quiet habits, of excellent judgment, and of unimpeachable integrity.

JOHN PARKER.

Mr. PARKER, the member for the Third district of Oswego, was born in Steuben, Oneida county, December 27, 1810. His education, like so many others of our most successful citizens, was limited to the common schools. He was married in 1833, and commenced life on his own account by working land on shares in his native county. Two years afterward he removed to Oswego county. The country was then quite new. He settled on a piece of wild land, paying for and clearing a farm of three hundred acres, which he still occupies. He has been one of the leading men of his section, and has held various positions of public trust in the town, meeting all the obligations devolved upon him with marked fidelity. His first vote was cast for General JACKSON. He was a delegate to the first Republican State convention, believing that, by attaching himself to that party, he consistently carried out his principles. He served in the Assembly of 1866, and then, as now, with scrupulous regard to the rights of his constituents and the people of the State.

EDWARD L. PATRICK.

EDWARD L. PATRICK was born at Athens, Pa., on the 5th day of July, 1840. His family is of Scotch origin and is descended from the KIRK PATRICKS of Scotland.

His mother, who died in 1843, was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. His father, who was born at Litchfield, Conn., was a distinguished lawyer, educated at Hamilton College, who commenced the practice of his profession at Philadelphia. Afterward, coming into possession of a large estate in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, he settled at Athens, where he still resides.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Mansfield Seminary, Wyoming county, and while still young entered the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, and commenced the practice of the law at Philadelphia.

In 1861, he entered the three months' service in the war, at the end of which time he took up his residence at Elmira, N. Y. In the Spring of 1862 he raised a company of recruits, and was made captain in the 141st Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and soon thereafter was promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel. He was through the Peninsula campaign with Gen. DIX, and in September, 1863, took command of the 141st regiment. Under Gen. HOOKER he commanded the 2d Brigade of Gen. CRZYANOWSKI'S division, during the time that the army was moving from the Potomac to the relief of the army at Chattanooga. He commanded his regiment during the fierce engagements in the Lookout Valley and at the battle of Wauhatchie, where his regiment won great distinction. He was engaged in

the battles under Lookout Mountain, at Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, and in the campaign for the relief of Knoxville, Tenn.

In 1864, having left the army, he continued the practice of the law at Elmira, and took an active part in the McCLELLAN canvass — addressing meetings in different parts of the State. In 1866 he was nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of Chemung county, and succeeded, through his personal popularity, in largely reducing the Republican vote. In 1868, he was again nominated, and this time was elected over his Republican competitor, by 184 majority. In 1869 he was re-elected by a majority of 426.

Mr. PATRICK's ability as a debater, and his extensive knowledge of parliamentary law, advanced him to a prominent position in the Legislature of 1869. When these were supplemented by the experience and the acquaintance which a year's service gave him, it is not surprising that his name was mentioned in connection with the Speakership, at the opening of the present session. But he modestly withdrew from the contest and recommended his friends to vote for Mr. HITCHMAN, whom he nominated in caucus.

Mr. PATRICK serves in the very responsible position of chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and is also a member of the Judiciary Committee.

LEWIS S. PAYNE.

Mr. PAYNE was born in the town of Riga, Monroe county, New York, in 1819. His parents being poor, he had no advantages of education, except those obtained by his own industry and perseverance. When sixteen years of age, he left his home and found employment at Tonawanda, New York, as clerk in a store. At the age of twenty-one, he succeeded his employers in the mercantile business, and afterward became engaged in the lumber business, and in 1847 built the first steam saw-mill erected in Tonawanda. In 1855 Mr. PAYNE engaged in the forwarding, shipping and commission business with the extensive Elevator and Docks at Tonawanda; and subsequently, in 1858, devoted his attention to farming, which is his present occupation.

In 1841 he changed his place of residence from the Erie county side (of the Tonawanda creek) to the Niagara county side, in the village of Tonawanda (town of Wheatfield), where he still resides. In the same year, he was elected Supervisor of his town, and for many years afterward represented his town in that capacity, always being elected by heavy majorities, and on two occasions with not an opposing vote. In 1849 he was appointed Collector of Canal Tolls at Tonawanda, being the first appointment at that place; and in 1850 was reappointed to the same position.

He was elected County Clerk of Niagara county in 1850, and in 1855, at the end of his term, retired with the approbation of the citizens of the county universally, for the very prompt and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

In the fall of 1860 he raised, at his own expense, a company of volunteers, and formed a part of the One Hundredth regiment of New York Volunteers, which was recruited from Western New York, at Buffalo. In April, 1862, with his regiment, he landed at Newport News, and formed a part of Casey's Division of McClellan's Army, in his famous campaign up the Peninsula. With his regiment he was the second to cross the Chickahominy, and the first to take up position at White Oak Station.

Mr. PAYNE was in the battle of Williamsburg and Seven Pines; and afterwards was in the famous seven days' retreat. He participated in the battles of White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill; and in August returned to Gloucester Point, after a severe campaign of less than four months, in which he lost forty-two out of his company of one hundred and four men. In the winter following he was in North Carolina, in General FOSTER's Army Corps. Early in the spring of 1863 he was sent to Hilton Head; thence to St. Helena Island, in General HUNTER's Department; thence sent up to Cole's Island with his regiment as a corps of observation in the vicinity of Charleston. It was from this point that he was ordered out and made his many bold and daring expeditions and scouts with his company, and learned the whole nature of the country, the positions, situation and strength of the enemy in their various localities and stations. On the nights of the 5th and 6th of April, 1863, he led the advance up Folly Island under General SEYMOUR, to support the attack of Admiral DUPONT on Fort Sumter, made with his iron Monitors on the 7th of April, 1863. On the 10th of May he led the advance, and piloted and conducted our forces to the point of attack, and was first in the engagement. They carried and took possession of the south end of Morris Island, and soon after he, with his

company, succeeded in reaching and burning the steamer Manigault in Charleston harbor, engaged in supplying Sumter, Moultrie, and Battery Wagner, and Cumming's Point.

On the night of the 3d of August, 1863, while engaged in intercepting communications of the enemy with Fort Sumter and other points, he was attacked by a superior force, and, after a most desperate engagement, he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in Queen Street Hospital, Charleston, until he was better in health, when he was removed to Columbia, and there kept in close confinement until the 14th of February, 1865, when he was, with others, moved North for exchange. On the 5th of March, 1865, he was exchanged, reaching home on the 1st of April, after an absence of three years and three months. In the fall of 1865 he ran on the Democratic ticket in Niagara county for County Clerk, and was elected, though in a county giving several hundred Republican majority. He served his term of three years; and in the fall following, 1869, was elected member of Assembly from his district, being chairman of the Committee on Claims, and on the committees on Canals, and Military Affairs.

JAMES B. PEARSALL.

It is the fortune of few men, in public life, to receive a unanimous indorsement of their conduct at the hands of their constituents. This rare compliment was paid to Mr. PEARSALL, at the last election, in the first district of Queens county.

He was chosen to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in the year 1868. The following year he was returned without opposition.

JAMES B. PEARSALL was born at Roslyn, on the 14th day of March, 1827. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Queens, one of them, NATHANIEL PEARSALL, having represented the county in the Colonial Council of 1690-91. He is also related to those eminent New York merchants THOMAS PEARSALL and THOMAS BUCHANAN, whose business career, extending over a period of half a century, from 1820, has contributed in no small degree to the development of the commercial resources of the metropolis.

The subject of this sketch is a man of liberal education, and, on political subjects, is an independent thinker. In the conscientious discharge of what he considers his duty, Mr. PEARSALL has felt compelled on more than one occasion to vote in opposition to the majority of his party. But the purity of his motives was never doubted, nor was his fidelity to the principles of Democracy ever questioned. He is a straightforward, out-spoken, honest man, who has won the esteem of his colleagues, and the respect of the community.

Mr. PEARSALL serves upon the committees on Public Education, and on the Affairs of Villages.

In committee he is a faithful worker, and on the floor a ready debater, though not a voluble speaker.

To judge from his personal appearance, one would not imagine Mr. PEARSALL to be more than thirty-five years old. He has a fresh, youthful, almost boyish appearance. But the record, nevertheless, attests the fact that he has entered his forty-fourth year.

JAY A. PEASE.

JAY A. PEASE, who represents Lewis county in the Assembly, was born in West Leyden, in that county, January 1, 1838. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut, from which State the branch of the family to which the Assemblyman belongs emigrated to New York early in the present century.

Mr. PEASE was educated at the Whitestown Seminary, and subsequently graduated at the Albany Law School, from which institution he received the degree of LL.B., in the year 1861. He soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in his native village, where he has met with more than ordinary success.

In 1862 Mr. PEASE was elected Supervisor of the town of Lewis, and through eight successive years he has been annually re-elected to that position — for the last six years by the unanimous vote of both political parties. This fact well illustrates the confidence which his fellow-citizens repose in him.

In 1869 Mr. PEASE was nominated for the Assembly, as the most available candidate the Democracy could pre-

sent, in a district closely contested. He was elected by a small majority over a popular competitor, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican candidates led the Democratic on the State ticket in Lewis county.

As a legislator, Mr. PEASE is conscientious, painstaking and industrious. He serves with credit on the committees on Affairs of Villages and on Public Education.

JAMES H. PIERCE.

Mr. PIERCE, who represents the county of Franklin, is of active business habits and persistent energy. He was born in New Sweden, Clinton county, August 27, 1826, and received a common school education. He subsequently removed into Essex county, where his public enterprise and integrity secured him the favor of the electors of the town in which he resided, by whom he was chosen six successive years as a member of the Board of Supervisors. He presided over the deliberations of that body three terms with entire satisfaction. He subsequently removed into Franklin county (his post-office address remaining Bloomingdale, Essex county), where he was twice elected to the Board of Supervisors. He was formerly a Whig; voted for Millard Fillmore, and has since been a zealous and efficient Republican. When the rebels struck at the life of the nation, Pierce responded with alacrity to the call of the country, and served as captain of the 118th New York State Volunteers, from August, 1862, to February, 1865, with signal bravery. He participated in the siege of Suffolk, and battles of South Anne Bridge and Drury's Bluff. He was

captured during the last engagement, and suffered the horrors of a rebel prison for seven months. Returning home after his liberation, the people have rewarded his heroism, and he has returned the confidence reposed in him with strict regard to the rights and interests of the public.

GEORGE W. PLUNKETT.

GEORGE W. PLUNKITT was born in the Twenty-second ward of the city of New York, in what now constitutes a portion of the Central Park, on the 17th day of November, 1842. His ancestors were Irish. He received in the public schools a good education in the English branches.

By trade Mr. PLUNKITT is a butcher, and has a stand at No. 17 Washington market. Starting in life without influence or money, he has succeeded in acquiring a fair share of both. He is a very affable man, gentlemanly in his deportment, faithful in his duties, true to his principles, and of undoubted integrity. The present is his second year in the Assembly. He represents a portion of the ward in which he was born, and in which he has always lived. As early as 1866 he was a candidate for the office which he now holds. He did not at that time, however, receive the indorsement of the regular Democratic organization, and therefore failed of an election. But he polled a vote of 1,858, which, considering the fact that he was a "stump" candidate, shows that even then he possessed great personal popularity. In 1868, as the Tammany nominee, he was elected by a plurality of about 1,500, in a triangular contest. He served during the session of 1869 as a member of the Committee on Two-thirds and

Three-fifths bills. He was re-elected last November, over the Democratic union and the Republican candidates.

In the present Assembly he serves as chairman of the Engrossing Committee, and as a member of the committees on Insurance, and on State Prisons.

In personal appearance Mr. PLUNKITT is of medium height, with fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and regular features. He wears a moustache and side whiskers. He dresses with extreme good taste.

Those who believe in "lucky numbers" may find something suggestive in the fact that Mr. PLUNKITT was born on the 17th of November, and that his place of business is at No. 17 Washington market.

HARRY B. RANSOM.

HARRY B. RANSOM, of Erie county, is a resident of Tonawanda. He received, as the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, a majority of over 600 in a district which had, the year previous, elected a Republican.

Though he has always taken a deep interest in all questions affecting the interest of the State and Nation, he is not, in the common use of the word, a politician. Rarely, if ever, participating in debate, he has already, during his brief service as a legislator, gained a position of influence in the Assembly, not less by reason of his earnestness and sincerity than by his judgment and carefulness. Closely attending both to the interests of his constituents and to the general business of the Legislature, he is a good representative of that class of quiet, thoughtful men on whom chiefly devolves the real work of the session. He is a

member of the Sub-Committee of the Whole, and of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

Possessed of a sufficient amount of worldly goods to raise him above all temptation to turn his power to his own interests, his position before his constituents and in the House is an enviable one.

HENRY RAY.

Mr. RAY was born at Fenner, Madison county, New York, on the 19th of September, 1827. His family were from New England, and sustained an excellent reputation. His education was obtained at the district school, and he was a proficient scholar, except so far as his inextinguishable love of fun interfered between him and his books. But he had the wit to make his way.

After marrying, Mr. RAY fixed his home in the town of Phelps, Ontario county. Being ambitious, and of a restless temper, he could not content himself with a common-place life, but engaged in speculations, which generally proved remunerative. In this way he has amassed a handsome fortune, which he knows well how to enjoy.

In 1866 he was elected Supervisor of the town, receiving a majority of twenty-seven, and was re-elected in 1867. His popularity had become general in the county, and in the fall of 1867 he was made the Republican candidate for member of Assembly for the First district. He was successful in his election; and served so satisfactorily, his constituents re-elected him for the succeeding term in 1869. He was re-elected to the present Assembly over JAMES PULVER (Democrat), by 329 majority. He is genial,

full to the brim of sport, but wide awake when the occasion demands serious exertion. His personal reputation is one of which he may well be proud. He is a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

WILLIAM T. REMER.

Mr. REMER, the representative for Yates, was born in Benton, May 15, 1822. His father, AARON REMER, was a member of Assembly in 1822, 1823, 1824, 1831 and 1832, and the honorable record he made is treasured by his family as among his most precious legacies. Mr. REMER was educated at Albany.

He is by occupation a farmer. He was Sheriff of Yates county, 1859-1861, and Provost-Marshal of the Twenty-fifth District in 1863-1865, in which positions his decision and indomitable energy enabled him to render valuable services.

JAMES ROBERTS.

Mr. ROBERTS represents the Fourth district of Oneida county in the Assembly. He is a native of the town of Steuben, Oneida county, where he was born, August 26, 1837. He removed to Remsen in 1855, engaging in the mercantile business, which he has prosecuted with diligence and success. He has been identified with politics from early manhood, contributing largely to the success of the Republican party. He held the office of Town Clerk several years, and several other offices, exhibiting popular appreciation. He is strong in the confidence of his constituents, and is highly respected by his associates on the floor, for his sterling merits and probity of character.

EDWARD E. RONAN.

Mr. RONAN is a native of Albany, and is about thirty years old. He is of Irish descent. He was a poor boy, but ambitious and studious. At the time the war commenced he was prepared to enter college, and had already devoted some time to teaching, but, fired with the patriotism which stirred the breasts of so many young men, he volunteered in the Union army. He served in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers in 1862, and in Alexander's Brigade of Independent Artillery in 1863. Upon his discharge in '64, he entered the Sophomore class of Union College, and graduated with the highest honors of the institution in July, 1867.

After teaching for a year in western New York he returned to Albany, and entered the law office of Caggar, Hand & Hale. He was shortly after admitted to the bar, and is now practicing law in this city.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1869 by a majority of six hundred and seventeen. He is a member of the committees on Judiciary, on Federal Relations, and on State Prisons. Mr. RONAN is a young man of liberal education and of more than ordinary abilities. He bids fair to become a useful and successful legislator.

LEE R. SANBORN.

Mr. SANBORN, the representative of the Second district of Niagara county, is a native of Brockport, Monroe county, where he was born August 8, 1831. He was educated in that most elevating of institutions, the home circle, and in the common schools. He subsequently removed to Niagara county, where he is engaged in manufacturing pursuits, and lumber business. He is likewise a commission merchant, and proprietor of a flouring mill. He is a gentleman of superior culture. His sterling probity of character, and exemplary habits, commended him to the confidence of the community in which he dwells. He has been Justice of the Peace and Justice of Sessions, and was an active and liberal supporter of the war. His discriminating judgment, close attention to the progress of events, and assiduous application to whatever he engages in, mark him for further advancement in the appreciation and favor of his fellow-citizens. His popularity at home is such that the

village in which he lived has been named Sanborn, in his honor, and he has contributed largely to its business success and moral improvement.

JOHN H. SELKREG.

Mr. SELKREG has been a practical printer, and, consequently, has had all the varieties of experience and change appertaining to that occupation. He is editor and proprietor of the Ithaca Journal, a paper which has effectively aided in the achievement of many a hard fought battle, and which still survives, as Mr. SELKREG, by his firm Scotch tenacity, has fully proven.

His parents died when he was a mere boy (the youngest of a family of five children), and left him to the care of the older members of the family. He never attended school after he was eleven years old, and what little education he had gained up to that time, had been acquired in the district school at Staatsburgh, New York, his native place. His disposition, at the age of thirteen, rather inclined to printing, as an occupation; therefore, having left his brother-in-law, with whom he had been living, he began an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, then published by Messrs. KILLEY & Low, and which was, at that time, as it now is, the Democratic organ of Dutchess county. He continued there until the year 1838. Having arrived at that point where he thought himself sufficiently proficient to commence life on his own responsibility, he became a resident of Brooklyn, and, for a few months, entered into a partnership with the firm of Messrs. ARNOLD, VAN ANDEN & Co., publishers of the Brooklyn Eagle. Not being entirely

satisfied with his business relations, he returned to Poughkeepsie in 1839, and published the Poughkeepsie Casket, a literary paper. Two years subsequently, he purchased an interest in the Ithaca Journal, and, in connection with Hon. A. WELLS, continued its publication for several years. He afterward became sole proprietor of the establishment.

The Ithaca Journal was once a Democratic organ of Tompkins county. In 1848 Mr. SELKREG refused to support Mr. CASS, and ran up Mr. VAN BUREN'S name. The Hunkers established the Flag of the Union to break down the Journal; but, they not succeeding in the attempt, the "Flag" was lowered, and the Journal still continued to be the exponent of the Democracy. From the year 1850 to 1856 Mr. SELKREG saw that a great change was being wrought in the Democratic party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise seemed to him an outrage upon political honor. Such was the drift of affairs, he refused to support BUCHANAN, and advocated the claims of FREMONT, thus undoubtedly carrying over the county to the "Path Finder," inasmuch as the Republican vote ran up in a single year from 1,460 to 4,030.

From 1857 to 1861 he discharged the duties of Commissioner of Loans. President LINCOLN made him Postmaster of Ithaca, in 1861. He was re-appointed, in 1865, by ANDREW JOHNSON, who, in the most *nonchalant* manner, subjected him to the guillotine, on the 25th of August, 1866, for refusing to adopt Mr. JOHNSON'S peculiar views. Mr. SELKREG survived the shock; and, under the warm pressure of his friends, accepted the nomination for member of Assembly, being elected by a majority of 1,472. He was re-elected to the present Assembly by a flattering majority.

He has held several offices of business interest. At one time he was president of the Ithaca and Binghamton Tele-

graph company, and he is now president of the Ithaca Calendar Clock company.

Mr. SELKREG, during the session of 1867, was a member of the committees of Ways and Means and on Banks, two of the most important committees of the House. In the Assembly of 1869 he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he is a member of the same committee this term, though the Republicans are in the minority.

Mr. SELKREG possesses a sound, discriminating judgment; has a good deal of dry humor, and is as keen as steel. His vigilance is unremitting. In debate he is forcible, concise and convincing, and always hits the "nail on the head." Short but decisive, is his motto. He is a very worthy and influential member, and of unquestioned integrity.

JAMES A. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD cannot be properly classed as a politician. His life has not been devoted to either a study of technical wire-pulling, or of scheming for place and power. And yet, he is a strong party man, always intelligently indorsing the leading measures of the Republican organization. The only office which he has ever before held was that of Alderman of the city of Poughkeepsie. It must be gratifying to himself to know that the people sought him out as candidate for member of Assembly; and, after he had declined the honor, in favor of some other candidate, still persisted in his acceptance of the nomination. Such a course is rare in these days of scram-

bling for place and spoils. The majority for Mr. SEWARD was larger than any which has been given in the district for several years. This result, in view of the general falling off of the Republican vote last fall, must be considered a personal compliment from Poughkeepsie.

Mr. SEWARD was born in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., January 3, 1836. His father was a plain, substantial farmer; and his parents were both possessed of more than average intelligence. His paternal grandfather was a clergyman, and also his great-grandfather, who, at one time, held a commission as Chaplain in the British army until the Declaration of Independence, when he resigned to join the movement of the Colonies.

Mr. SEWARD had no particular advantages for acquiring an education beyond those of a good district school, and one year and a half at the Academy at Fishkill, N. Y. His father died when he was seventeen years old; and, soon afterward, he went to New York, in a wholesale cloth house. But receiving scarcely any salary, and his expenses being heavy, he went West, spending a year in Illinois. He then returned East, and engaged in the merchant tailoring and clothing business, in Poughkeepsie. In this he was successful; but, finding it was making inroads on his health, he began the manufacture of carriage hardware goods, and has done a thriving business in that line.

Mr. SEWARD is a faithful representative, and is so regarded by all who know him

JAMES SHANAHAN.

Montgomery county, in 1868, elected a Republican Assemblyman by nearly two hundred majority. When, last fall, the Democrats of the 15th Senatorial district had nominated ISAIAH BLOOD for Senator, against TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE, it was known that a most desperate effort would be made to wrest this district, notwithstanding its two thousand majority, from the Republicans. To do this it was, first of all, necessary that the Democrats of each Assembly district should nominate their strongest and most popular man. Nor were the Republicans ignorant of the nature of the contest on which they were entering, and the necessity for a like care in the selection of their candidates. In Montgomery county, the Democratic Convention, having in view the necessity for the wisest action and the strongest possible candidate, nominated JAMES SHANAHAN, of Tribe's Hill. The result justified the selection. He received a majority of six hundred over his Republican competitor; changing the majority on the State ticket from two hundred Republican (as it was in 1868) to nearly four hundred Democratic.

Mr. SHANAHAN is an effective worker, a man of cool judgment and remarkable energy; a careful observer of men and things, and is possessed of untiring perseverance.

The estimate in which he is held in the House may be judged from the fact that, although a new member, he has been placed on two of the most important committees, viz.: the Committee on Canals, and the Sub-Committee of the Whole. He is also a member of the Committee on Public Printing.

BRINLEY DERING SLEIGHT.

The subject of this brief sketch was born at Sag Harbor, Suffolk county, March 11, 1835. His paternal ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of the Hudson river, and occupied positions of responsibility and trust in the days of the Revolution. His parents on his mother's side were prominent among the first, English settlers of New England and Long Island, and are a branch of a family which traces its ancestry back to the time of the Saxon kings.

Mr. SLEIGHT was sent at an early age to Washington Institute, New York city, where he remained several years preparing for a collegiate course of study. He subsequently entered Yale College, and after a full course graduated in good standing in the class of 1858, having received at the hands of his classmates several of the testimonials which it is customary to confer upon the most popular and deserving of their fellows.

After graduation, he returned to his native place, and the year following, as editor of the "The Corrector," a weekly newspaper published at Sag Harbor, he established his reputation as an easy and graceful writer. He has since continued his labors in this direction with honor and credit to himself and the profession. Although still editing and publishing "The Corrector," he has also embarked in several other like enterprises. In 1860 he established a campaign daily at Sag Harbor, a paper which obtained considerable eminence, and whose pungent and terse editorials ran the entire round of the Democratic press of the day. In 1865 he bought into "The Schoharie

Republican," and continued his connection with that paper until 1869.

He received the Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the First district of Suffolk county in 1860, and was indorsed by the American party. The district, however, was overwhelmingly against him, and although making a flattering canvass, leading his ticket in all the larger villages, yet he was beaten by a considerable majority. In 1869 the Democrats again placed him in nomination, and he ran so far ahead of his ticket that he was elected, notwithstanding the State ticket was successful on the opposite side. In his own village he led the State ticket 168 votes. Other localities showed a similar result, and this was all the more gratifying from the fact that his opponent was considered a very strong candidate, and had been twice elected Clerk of the county.

Mr. SLEIGHT early took a deep interest, not only in general politics, but in every measure calculated to advance the interests of his locality. He was one of the first members of the Board of Education of Sag Harbor, and for several years its secretary.

In political principles, he is a strict adherent of the Democratic faith, but is considered moderate rather than extreme or intolerant in his views; of pleasing presence and courteous address, he retains, wherever known, a popularity which commenced with early boyhood, and meets with the consideration always accorded to the gentleman of generous instincts and culture.

He is a member of the committees on Insurance, Engrossed Bills, and Indian Affairs.

GUSTAVUS SNIPER.

General SNIPER, the representative of the Third district of Onondaga county, was born in Baden, Germany, June 11, 1836. He emigrated to this country with his parents when he was about five years old, and as he approached mature years became a tobacconist, in which business he was engaged when the Rebellion was inaugurated.

On the first call to arms, in 1861, he raised a company, but failed to get his position, as the quota was full; he then raised a company for the 101st N. Y. V., as Captain, was promoted to Major before he left the State, and afterward was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the field. He served with the regiment until it was consolidated with the 37th N. Y. V., and was then mustered out of service. In August, 1864, he assisted in raising the 185th N. Y. V., was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel, and served as such until February 1, 1865; was then promoted to Colonel, and held that position until the close of the Rebellion. He was brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. Vols. for meritorious services March 29, 1865. He was with his regiment during its entire service, participating in all its engagements, seven in number, and some of them the most severe of the war. In the action of the 29th of March, at the Quaker Road, the regiment suffered severely, and, at one trying point, Colonel SNIPER grasped the colors just as the fourth color-bearer was shot down, and shouting cheering words of encouragement to his men, led them to victory. Including those on the Peninsula with the 101st, he participated in twenty regular battles.

General SNIPER is an attentive and studious member of the House.

WILLIAM W. SNOW.

Mr. SNOW was born in Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, April 27, 1812. He is of English-Irish extraction. His mother was a finely educated woman; she died when he was born. His father was a good, plain, business man, and was engaged in woollen manufacturing, at which the son also worked when a boy, except when attending the common school and the academy. The boy was left at seventeen, by the death of his father, to look out for his own welfare. At nineteen he left home, and came into the State of New York, working his own way without the aid of relatives and acquaintances. At twenty years of age he located in the town of Oneonta, Ostego county, where he has resided ever since. For ten years he was engaged in the woollen trade; since that time he has been engaged in law matters and farming.

When Mr. SNOW was twenty-five he was elected Supervisor of his town. He was elected to the Legislature in 1843, on the Democratic ticket, from Ostego county, running 300 ahead of his ticket. As a member of the Committee on Joint Library, he rendered good service in effecting the passage of a bill reorganizing the library, and making appropriations for books. Mr. SNOW, in the division of the Democratic party, was known as a Hunker. He was elected to Congress in 1850, from the district composed of Ostego and Schoharie counties. He was a faithful working member; but made few speeches, the only one of importance being a speech in defense of what was known as Bennett's Land Bill.

He was associated in Congress with JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, JEFF. DAVIS, ISHAM L. HARRIS, and other prominent secessionists, and understood their views as regards a separation of the States. He opposed their doctrines, and told them, in private, if they attempted to form a confederacy they would "get a big thrashing"—and they got it!

When Fort Sumter was fired upon he took open and strong ground in defense of the stars and stripes; and aided by public speeches and money in raising men to defend our common heritage. He was instrumental in getting up the Seventy-sixth regiment of infantry, also the Third N. Y. Cavalry. His oldest son enlisted as a private, without a bounty, for three years, and was honorably discharged with a Captain's commission, never having been in a hospital, nor had a furlough.

Mr. SNOW was the confidential correspondent of Gov. WM. L. MARCY, pending his being a candidate for the nomination for President, at the time Gen. PIERCE was nominated. He also was Mr. MARCY's friend for the Cabinet appointment of Secretary of State.

Mr. SNOW knew Mr. MARCY well, and received very friendly confidential letters from him. He was occasionally before him for two years, attending to matters as attorney, that came before his department, for settlement, while Secretary of State. He was attorney for the owners of the steamship *Black Warrior*, which was taken by the Spanish Government at Havana; also attorney for the owners of the ship *Defiance*, N. Y., which was unlawfully seized by the Peruvian Government; also attorney for HARGOUSE & Co., N. Y., who held, in connection with Messrs. ASPLENCULLES, the three million Mexican bonds, issued by President Santa Anna, on the faith of being paid by our Government when the boundary line should

be settled as regarded New Mexico and California. Mr. SNOW was elected to the Assembly from the Second district of Otsego county, which gave, the year previous, three hundred and fifty Republican majority. But his personal popularity elected him by sixty-five majority. He serves on the committees on Railroads and State Charitable Institutions, and is chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. Mr. SNOW is one of the most energetic and popular citizens in Oneonta. He was among the first to see the benefits resulting from the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad, and has always been its efficient friend, contributing time, money and attention to its interests.

ROBERT ROSS STEELE.

Mr. STEELE's distant paternal ancestors were Irish, and his maternal ancestors were English; but his immediate ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were natives of New Jersey. Mr. STEELE was born December 12, 1805, in the town of Bridgewater, Somerset county, New Jersey. His father, Alexander STEELE, served in the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, under General FRELINGHUYSEN and others. He was in the battle at Monmouth and Springfield, and others of less importance. In a sortie under Lord STERLING, on a British post on Staten Island, he captured an English musket from the enemy, which is still retained in the family as a memento of those times.

Mr. STEELE's grandfather, on the maternal side, also participated in the struggle of the Revolution, and was taken

prisoner and carried to New York, being afterwards liberated.

Mr. STEELE emigrated with his parents, when about nine years old, to Seneca county, N. Y., where he now resides. After receiving an education in the common schools, he, at the age of seventeen, returned to his native State, and entered a country store as a clerk. In his twenty-fifth year he established himself in mercantile business at the same place, on his own account, where he continued in business until the year 1840. In 1830, he married a most estimable lady (Miss AMANDA TAYLOR), who is still living, and highly esteemed. After a quite successful career of business in New Jersey, and filling the most important offices in the town, Mr. STEELE again moved to Seneca county in 1840, and established himself in mercantile business, where he has continued to reside until the present time.

Mr. STEELE, since residing in Romulus, has conducted regularly a large and profitable business, giving it his personal attention. His sons have all been educated to the same business. He also owns a farm of 200 acres, situated near him. In all his business his firm maintains a high standing and credit; he has never had a note dishonored, and seldom asks for a discount. His chief pride is in his good name as a merchant and successful business man, an example which he hopes to transmit unimpaired to his children.

In politics, Mr. STEELE is a Democrat. His first vote was given for General JACKSON. He has been Postmaster at Romulus for several years, and Supervisor of his town a number of times. He was for three years Treasurer of Seneca county, and was member of Assembly in 1852, serving on the Committee of Cities and Villages, also on the Select Committee to Report Bills Complete. Mr. STEELE

is the only member returned for a second term from Seneca county, for the past thirty years. He serves on the committees on Canals and State Charitable Institutions. During the war he was active in sustaining the Government, and aided in procuring recruits, and was appointed by General MORGAN to superintend the enrollment of his town.

THOMAS STEVENSON.

Mr. STEVENSON, the member for the First district of Washington county, was born in Salem, where he resides, October 27, 1831. He is an enterprising farmer and a conscientious member of the House. He was formerly a Whig, afterward became identified with the American party, and is now an active and efficient Republican. He has labored strenuously to advance the interests of his county, especially in regard to the canals, and has faithfully and honorably represented his constituents.

EDWARD STURGES.

EDWARD STURGES, of Germantown, is a farmer, and has twice been elected to represent the First district of Columbia county in the Assembly. He was born in Copake — one of the towns of which his district is composed — in the year 1823. He is, therefore, at the present time about forty-seven years old, in the full prime of mental and physical power.

His life has been one of hard work, and his advantages in boyhood's days were few. But his industry has been rewarded, and his success has been commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. STURGES is a Democrat of the straightest sect. He believes heartily in the principles of his party, and is consistent in their advocacy. He served in the Legislature of 1869 on the Committee on Internal Affairs. In the present House he is a member of the committees on Expenditures of the Executive Department, on Internal Affairs, and on State Charitable Institutions.

SILAS SWEET.

SILAS SWEET, the Assemblyman from Schoharie, was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, on the 31st of March, 1833. He was educated at the New York Conference Seminary. He is by occupation a merchant, and resides at the village of North Blenheim.

He was five times elected Supervisor of his town, and for three years was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in his county.

He was elected to the Assembly last fall by the Democratic party, with which he has always acted. His majority was 1,542, being a gain of more than a hundred on the majority of the preceding year.

He serves upon the committees on Charitable and Religious Societies, and on Public Education.

Mr. SWEET is a conscientious and worthy man, a good presiding officer, and is well educated. His popularity at home is assured, and he stands a fair prospect of becoming better known in the councils of the State.

NATHAN R. TEFT.

Mr. TEFFT, the representative of the Second district of Onondaga county, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, December 25, 1808. He received his education in Lansingburgh, and became a physician and surgeon. For about two years of the war, he was connected with the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment, New York State Volunteers, in which capacity his professional skill alleviated the physical sufferings of the unfortunate, while his kindliness of manner won for him the affections of the men. He was formerly a Democrat, but left that party "when it left him." He stands deservedly high in the confidence and esteem of the House, and wields a strong influence.

JOHN TIGHE.

Mr. TIGHE's boyhood was remarkable for singular adventures and unusual experiences. He was born in county Sligo, Ireland, on the 12th day of September, 1837. His father is a physician, who acquired and still maintains a wide reputation, in Ireland, in the specialty of cancer-curing. His grandfather, who was also a doctor, was a man of such wonderful physical power that his fame as an athlete extended through all the counties round about Sligo. He once hurled a sledge over a four-story building, a feat remembered to this day by admiring descendants and their neighbors.

When John was four years old his parents emigrated to Canada, and resided for one year and a half at Quebec. Afterward they returned to Ireland, but, in 1848, came to America again, and, landing in New York, proceeded to Troy, where, after a short stay, they went to Hamilton, C. W. Here John attended school until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he was apprenticed to the coach-trimmers' trade. Becoming dissatisfied after a time with his "boss," and feeling that he was unfairly used, John quietly packed his scant luggage one night, and took "French leave" of his master. He came to Troy, N. Y. He subsequently removed to West Troy. In 1859 he came to Albany and opened a liquor store. In 1860 he took up his residence at Green Island, where he remained for three years, during which time he served one term in the Board of Trustees of the village. In 1863 he moved to Cohoes, where he purchased a brewery, which he still owns and manages. In 1868 he was nominated for the Assembly by the Democrats of the Fourth district of Albany county, and was elected by a majority of 484. He served as a member of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and, although not a ready debater, he acquired a good reputation as a legislator. He was re-elected in 1869 by a majority of 271. He serves in the present Assembly on the Committee on Claims and also on Public Printing.

Mr. TIGHE is a man of fine personal appearance, of great energy and perseverance, of fair ability and of unquestioned integrity.

HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH.

HIRAM VAN STEENBURGH was born on the 10th day of March, 1817, in East Durham, Greene county. He was educated in the district school of his native village. He subsequently removed to Catskill, where he now resides, and where he is engaged in business as an ice dealer.

The changes in Mr. VAN STEENBURGH'S political opinions have been somewhat remarkable, but it is simple justice to him to say that he was an earnest and honest believer in each political creed — while he held it. At first he was a Whig, then he became a Know-Nothing. He was opposed to the war for the Union. He is now a Democrat. He was elected to the Assembly last November by a majority of 930. He serves upon the committees on Trade and Manufactures, and on Public Lands.

EDWARD C. WALKER.

Mr. WALKER was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., on the 14th day of June, 1837; graduated at Genesee College in 1861, and soon after attended the Law school at Albany; was admitted to the practice of law the same year, and has since resided in Batavia, where he has been engaged in his profession, and in attending to his own private business. In 1868 he was elected member of Assembly from Genesee county, and was chairman of the

Committee on Public Education. In 1869 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party, and elected by a large majority; this year being placed again on the Committee on Public Education and also on Banks. He is a gentleman of broad views, keen discrimination, sound political judgment, and strict principle.

GEORGE N. WEST.

Mr. WEST was born in Cayuga county, September 25, 1820. He received a common school education, and afterward engaged in the mercantile business in West Valley, Cattaraugus county. Receiving the confidence of the administration, he was appointed Postmaster six years since, in which capacity he rendered entire satisfaction. He has been Supervisor two years, serving the people with marked fidelity. He was formerly a Whig, and united with the Republican party on its formation. He is zealous and scrupulous in the discharge of every trust reposed in him.

JOHN HENRY WHITE.

Mr. WHITE was born in Chesterfield, Cheshire county, State of New Hampshire, December 16, 1821. At an early age, his parents removed from New Hampshire, first to Washington county in this State, and soon thereafter to Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, where his parents continued to reside until the death of his father, which took

place about thirteen years ago. His mother and an only brother, Hon. MARSHALL F. WHITE, who represented the Second district in that county in Assembly, in the years 1866 and 1867, still resides in that village, and an only sister (Mrs. CHARLES H. ROBINSON) resides in Wilmington, N. C. Mr. WHITE received an academic education at Bennington, Vt., and subsequently, in the year 1840, entered, as a student, the Rensselaer Institute, at Troy, N. Y., where he graduated under the professorship of the late AMOS EATON, receiving from Professor EATON a special letter of commendation, and was offered a tutorship in that institution.

It was the intention of Mr. WHITE to make civil engineering his profession, but the depressed condition of public improvements at that time made it, in that branch of public service, extremely difficult to obtain, and he returned to Hoosick Falls, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until the year 1842, when he sold out his interests to his then partner, and removed to the city of Troy, where he commenced the study of the law.

His studies were more or less interrupted during his residence in Troy; first, by having been elected Librarian of the Troy Young Men's Association, which office he held for two years; and second, by an absence of several months on a business excursion through the southern and southwestern States.

On his return from the South in the spring of 1846, he again resumed his studies; but, soon after, July 1847, receiving an advantageous offer from a law firm in New York, he removed to that city, where he has since resided. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in the winter of 1848, since which time he has made the practice of his profession his sole business. In the fall of 1849 he was elected to the Assembly from the First Assembly district

in the city of New York, on the Whig ticket, his first vote having been cast for HENRY CLAY. After being in the Legislature one term, 1850, he was the following year elected School Commissioner for the First ward, which office he held until he removed from that ward.

In 1852 he ran on the Whig ticket as one of the candidates for Judge of the Marine Court, and although running largely ahead of his ticket, he was defeated by a small majority.

In 1854 he ran for Recorder of the city of New York, and, although he received upwards of one thousand more votes than were cast for the Whig Electoral ticket (Gen. SCOTT), he was defeated by a greatly reduced majority.

In 1856 he was again put in nomination for the office of City Judge, but unfortunately the Republicans nominated an independent candidate, which drew off from Mr. WHITE several thousand votes, and made the election of either candidate hopeless. Mr. WHITE, however, polled ten thousand more votes than the regular Republican candidate, and could have been easily elected, but for the fact that the Republican and old Whig votes became divided. Since that time, although Mr. WHITE has been an active participant in the political contests that have taken place, he has steadily refused to run for any public office, until his nomination last fall for member of Assembly, and this nomination he accepted more as a duty, than from any desire on his part to be returned to the Assembly. The district he represents had been represented by a Democrat for the two previous years, Mr. WHITE asserting that the district ought to be carried by the Republicans. In order to afford him an opportunity to make good his statement, he was put in nomination only five days before the election, and the result showed that the district could be carried by the Republicans, with proper effort, for Mr. WHITE was elected

by upwards of 300 majority over his Democratic opponent.

His district is known as the Fifth Avenue district, a portion of it taking in Fifth avenue as far as Fortieth street, which is strongly Republican, but another portion, which takes in a part of the Twentieth ward, is strongly Democratic, thus making the district a very close one in its political characteristics.

Mr. WHITE has been a member of the Republican General Committee for more than ten successive years; has frequently represented his district in State conventions, and has never been an aspirant for any State or Federal office. He was an active participant in all the movements which took place in the city of New York to raise troops, develop Union sentiment, and thwart the machinations of the disloyal element. He was chairman of the Subcommittee which developed the frauds which were proven before the Congressional Committee to have taken place in the canvass of 1868, by means of which fraudulent voting through repeaters and naturalization, frands were perpetrated by the thousands, and demonstrated, that General GRANT lost the electoral vote of the State of New York through and by means of a system of gigantic frands.

Mr. WHITE is a careful and prudent legislator, attentive to his duties, consistent and conscientious in their performance, speaks forcibly and with logical conclusiveness, always commanding the attention and respect of the members. Being the only Republican member from New York city, his responsibility has been very great, and he has discharged it with strict fidelity. His constituency really embrace the whole island, with all its diversified interests and wants. He has sought to act so as should prove of advantage to the metropolis, with intelligence and energy.

DAVID E. WILSON.

Mr. WILSON was born in Bristol, Ontario county, September 20, 1836. He was educated at Genesee College, and then studied for the legal profession, but abandoned his intentions and engaged in the more healthy avocation of farming. Mr. WILSON has received many flattering evidences of the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

He was Town Clerk of Bristol in 1857 and 1858; School Commissioner in 1859 and 1863, and now holds the office of Justice of the Peace. In these several positions his devotion to the best interests of the people, and strict integrity of conduct, won for him the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens, and caused his advancement to his present honorable post of duty, where he has shown himself deserving their warmest commendation.

ORANGE SACKETT WINANS.

Mr. WINANS, who represents the Second Assembly district of Chautauqua county, was born in the town of Chili, Monroe county, New York, on the 27th of March, 1829. His father, ELISHA WINANS, was one of the pioneers of Western New York, having settled in Chili when it was a dense wilderness, and the city of Rochester consisted of one log cabin. The WINANSES are of Dutch descent, their ancestors having settled in Dutchess and Columbia counties, where many of that name still reside.

ORANGE S. WINANS, the youngest of nine children, all of whom are now living, is of sanguine temperament, and of an hereditary strong and vigorous constitution. Having early evinced a desire for mental culture, he was sent, at the age of ten years, to a select school at Batavia, New York; and, at fifteen, to the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. There he soon became a member of the "Lyceum Association" connected with that institution, and was recognized as a forcible and leading debater. Mathematics was his favorite study, and he thoroughly mastered all its branches up to differential and integral calculus, becoming proficient in civil engineering and surveying.

Mr. WINANS left school at twenty, and soon afterwards married and settled at Leroy, N. Y. In 1850, on the opening of the Erie railway, he engaged in mercantile business at Hornellsville, N. Y. He removed to Dunkirk, however, in 1852, where he now resides, and engaged with the Erie railway in the freight traffic department, with which he is still connected. In consequence of his prolonged residence in Dunkirk, and from the nature of his business, he has become acquainted with a large portion of the electors of his district. In the successive years of 1867 and 1868, he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of President of the village; and though the place was Democratic, yet he was elected over the most persistent opposition. The vote of his town, at the recent election, demonstrated his local popularity; and the gain of four hundred and eighteen over the Assembly vote of 1868, as well as the fact, that he ran far ahead of the regular ticket, are alike indicative of his political strength. He serves on the Committee on Internal Affairs.

During the late rebellion he gave generously and liberally of his means to support the government, and was

among the most active in sending men and supplies to the soldiers in the field. Public spirited and always watchful of the wants and necessities of his locality, he has always been foremost in securing Government aid and appropriations.

Of superior executive ability and energy, of persistent zeal in the cause of justice, and possessed of an organization which renders his decisions bold and decisive, he has met the most sanguine expectations of his constituency.

ANSON S. WOOD.

ANSON S. WOOD was born in the town of Camillus, Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 22d day of October, 1834. His grandfather, Nathan Wood, was one of the first settlers of that town, having moved there from Milton, Saratoga county, in 1802. His father, Alvin Wood, was at that time eight years old. In 1842 his father moved to Butler, Wayne county, where he has since resided. His mother, Fanny Woodworth, was born in Goshen, Conn., and is a genuine Yankee. His father came from old English stock.

Mr. WOOD received an academic education at Red Creek Union Academy, and in the spring of 1853 he entered a law office in Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained till fall. He taught school winters, and the two following summers read law in Clyde, N. Y., first with C. D. LAWTON, Esq., afterward with Hon. L. S. KETCHUM, then County Judge and Surrogate of Wayne county. He attended the Law School at Albany in the fall of 1855, and at the December term of the Supreme Court that year was admitted to the

bar. He first opened a law office at South Butler, in the town of Butler, Wayne county, in January, 1856, and in March of that year was elected Superintendent of Common Schools for the town by a large majority. In July, 1856, he removed to Lyons, the county seat, and formed a law partnership with Hon. WM. CLARK, late State Senator, with whom, and the Hon D. W. PARSHALL, late member of Assembly, he remained in the practice of his profession until September, 1862. During this time he was twice elected Town Clerk by large majorities, each time running far ahead of his ticket.

In September, 1862, he entered the service as First Lieutenant of "D" Company, 138th New York Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was afterwards known as the 9th New York Volunteer Artillery. Soon after the regiment reached Washington he was made Adjutant, in which position he served till July, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain and sent on duty to the draft rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y., where he remained till May, 1864. While at Elmira he served in several positions, and for the last two months as Assistant Adjutant General of the post. Being relieved from duty at Elmira, at his own request, he joined his regiment, and commanded his company in the battles at Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy and SHERIDAN'S first fight at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. In October, 1864, he was placed upon the staff of General J. B. RICKETTS, commanding 3d Division, 6th Army Corps; and as such participated in the battle of Cedar Creek, having a horse shot under him. He received a flattering mention for gallantry in the report of the Division commander. In the fight, General RICKETTS was severely wounded; and, shortly after, General SEYMOUR took command. Mr. WOOD was then made Judge-Advocate of the Division, and served as such till some

time in March, 1865. In February, 1865, he was made Major of his regiment, and as such participated in the taking of Petersburg and capture of LEE'S Army. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg. In May, 1865, the same day his regiment was ordered to be mustered out, he resigned and returned home.

In the fall of 1865, he purchased a farm in Butler, on which he resided till March, 1869, when he moved to Wolcott, where he resumed the law practice and yet resides. In the spring of 1866, he was elected Supervisor of Butler. In March, 1867, he was appointed Assistant Assessor of United States Internal Revenue, performing the duties until October, 1869, when he resigned.

He was put in nomination for the Assembly without solicitation on his part, and with a view to strengthen the ticket. At the election he ran largely ahead of his ticket in his own town, but in the district fell behind the State ticket, but was several hundred ahead of the candidate for county clerk.

Col. Wood is an able speaker, and a lawyer of marked abilities. He is vigilant and incorruptible. It is no empty or unmeaning phrase when we say, that notwithstanding the boldness, independence and determination of his actions, Mr. Wood is justly regarded as possessed of capacities and powers which will achieve for him yet higher honors and triumphs.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT.

Mr. WRIGHT represents the First Assembly district of Monroe county, from which he was first elected to the Legislature of 1860, running against Hon. JARVIS LORD, who had formerly been member of Assembly from that district. He was a member of the Committee on Banks, in the House of '69. His legislative career was unspotted by any act which was tainted with corruption, and was marked by diligent attention, prompt attendance upon the sessions of the House, and official industry. His course was rewarded with a re-election over HORATIO G. WARNER, by 418 majority.

Mr. WRIGHT's native place is the town of Bennington, Genesee county, New York, where he was born June 19 1821. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. When he was thirteen years old he was deprived of his mother by death, and from that time he was compelled to provide for himself. This affliction was sorely felt by him, mere boy that he was, and made life wear a dark look for him for a long time. But the buoyancy of youth aided him in overcoming his grief, and enabled him to grapple with the severe realities of life. He by degrees became "master of the situation," and in reality was the "architect of his own fortune." His occupation has been that of agricultural pursuits; and it has been successfully followed.

A common school education, combined with the general information which a wide-awake man easily gathers from day to day, has enabled him to act and live intelligently, and to discharge the duties of public positions conferred on him.

In 1855 Mr. WRIGHT was elected Commissioner of Highways for the town of Webster. He was Overseer of the Poor from 1856 to 1859, inclusive, and was Supervisor of Webster in 1860, '64, '65, '66 and '68. During three years of that time, his efforts for the prosecution of the war were particularly effective, and were highly satisfactory to his constituents.

Mr. WRIGHT serves on the committees on Agriculture and Federal Relations.

JAMES YOUNG.

JAMES YOUNG, who represents the First district of Otsego county in the Assembly, unites the calling of a farmer and the profession of a lawyer.

He was born in Springfield, a town which forms part of his district, on the 6th day of March, 1823. He attended the district school of his native village, and subsequently graduated at the Fairfield Academy, one of the oldest and most popular seminaries in the State. After leaving school he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to practice. He has resided for many years in the town of Cherry Valley. He has been elected Supervisor four times, and the last year served as Chairman of the Board. He is a reliable and thorough-going Democrat. In the year 1864 he represented his district in the Assembly. He was elected to the Legislature last November by a majority of 153, although the Republicans had carried the district the previous year by a majority of 68. He serves upon the committees on Roads and Bridges and on Engrossed Bills.

CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG,

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. ARMSTRONG is of Scotch and English descent. He was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, December 18, 1827. He received a first rate common school education, and at the age of sixteen became a clerk, in Penn Yan, Yates county, where he remained about four years, and then removed to Wayne county. He subsequently located in the city of Albany, where he has been engaged in the produce commission business for twenty years. He is one of the most successful merchants of the city, driving his business with energy, and exercising careful judgment in its direction. He is a gentleman of sterling probity of character, respected for his many public virtues by all. He is a public spirited citizen, and Albany is deeply indebted to him for its prosperity. He received the honor of an election to the Presidency of the Board of Trade, in 1867, an organization noted for the sterling character of the men it intrusts with responsibilities, as well as for the thrift, liberality and enterprise of its members.

Politically, Mr. ARMSTRONG has always been an uncompromising Democrat of the hard shell school, so that there was never any difficulty in placing him. He was a member of the Assembly in 1858, in which body he was recognized as one of its most able and influential members, and was an acknowledged leader of his party. He was nominated for Canal Commissioner in 1865, on the Democratic ticket, but failed of an election. He served as Clerk in 1868, when his systematic business habits kept the Clerk's desk and room in the utmost order, and enabled him to

discharge the immense amount of labor which devolved upon him with ready dispatch and entire satisfaction. His executive talents are of a high order. His voice is penetrating, though not so heavy as some of his predecessors in office. He is prepossessing in appearance, tall and well proportioned.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

NUMBER OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES AND
WARDS COMPOSING THE SAME.

<i>Lieut-Governor</i>	ALLEN C. BEACH, <i>Watertown, Jefferson Co.</i>	
Dist.	Counties and Wards.	Senators.
1.	Counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.....	SAMUEL H. FROST.
2.	First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings	JAMES F. PIERCE.
3.	Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of the city of Brook- lyn, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Graves- end, New Lots and New Utrecht, of the county of Kings	HENRY C. MURPHY.
4.	First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city and county of New York	WILLIAM M. TWEED.
5.	Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city and county of New York.....	MICHAEL NORTON.
6.	Eleventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards of the city and county of New York.....	THOMAS J. CREAMER.
7.	Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of the city and county of New York.	JOHN J. BRADLEY.
8.	Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of the city and county of New York.....	HENRY W. GENET.
9.	Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland....	WILLIAM CAULDWELL.
10.	Counties of Orange and Sullivan.....	WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.
11.	Counties of Dutchess and Columbia	GEORGE MORGAN.
12.	Counties of Rensselaer and Washington	FRANCIS S. THAYER.
13.	County of Albany	A. BLEECKER BANKS.

14. Counties of Greene and Ulster JACOB HARDENBURGH.
15. Counties of Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady ISAIAH BLOOD.
16. Counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton CHRISTOPHER F. NORTON.
17. Counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin ABRAHAM X. PARKER.
18. Counties of Jefferson and Lewis NORRIS WINSLOW.
19. County of Oneida GEORGE H. SANFORD.
20. Counties of Herkimer and Otsego AUGUSTUS R. ELWOOD.
21. Counties of Oswego and Madison WILLIAM H. BRAND.
22. Counties of Onondaga and Cortland GEORGE N. KENNEDY.
23. Counties of Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie JOHN F. HUBBARD, JR.
24. Counties of Broome, Tioga and Tompkins ORLOW W. CHAPMAN.
25. Counties of Cayuga and Wayne WILLIAM B. WOODIN.
26. Counties of Ontario, Yates and Seneca ABRAHAM V. HARPENDING.
27. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben THEODORE L. MINIER.
28. County of Monroe JARVIS LORD.
29. Counties of Niagara, Orleans and Genesee GEORGE BOWEN.
30. Counties of Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany JAMES WOOD.
31. County of Erie LORAN L. LEWIS.
32. Counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus ALLEN D. SCOTT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS,

THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, AND POLITICS.

Name of Senator.	County.	Post-office address.	Politics.
Banks, A. Bleecker.....	Albany	Albany	Democrat.
Blood, Isalah	Saratoga	Ballston Spa.....	Democrat.
Bowen, George	Genesee	Batavia	Republican.
Bradley, John J.	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
Brand, William H.....	Msdison	Leonardsville.....	Republican.
Cauldwell, William.....	Westchester.....	Morrisanla	Democrat.
Chapman, Orlow W.....	Broome.....	Binghamton	Republican.
Creamer, Thomas J.....	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
Elwood, Augustus R	Otsego	Richfield Springs....	Republican.
Frost, Samuel H.....	Richmond.....	Marshland	Democrat.
Genet, Henry W.....	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
Graham, William M	Orange	Middletown	Democrat.
Hardenburgh, Jacob	Ulster	Kingston	Democrat.
Harpending, Abraham V....	Yates	Penn Yan.....	Republican.
Hubbard, John F., Jr.....	Chenango	Norwich.....	Democrat.
Kennedy, George N.....	Onondaga	Syracuse	Republican.
Lewis, Loren L	Erie.....	Buffalo	Republican.
Lord, Jarvis.....	Monroe.....	Pittsford	Democrat.
Minier, Theodore L.....	Schuyler	Havana	Republican.
Morgan, George	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie.....	Democrat.
Murphy, Henry C.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn.....	Democrat.
Norton, Christopher F.....	Clinton	Plattsburgh	Democrat.
Norton, Michael.....	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
Parker, Abraham X	St. Lawrence.....	Potsdam	Republican.
Pierce, James F	Kings.....	Brooklyn	Democrat.
Sanford, George H	Oneida.....	Oneida, Madison Co	Democrat.
Scott, Allen D.....	Cattaraugus	Ellicottville.....	Republican.
Thayer, Francis S	Rensselaer	Troy.....	Republican.
Tweed, William M	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
Winslow, Norris.....	Jefferson	Watertown	Republican.
Wood, James	Livingston	Geneseo	Republican.
Woodin, William B.....	Cayuga	Auburn.....	Republican.

ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,
WITH THE DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES THEY REPRESENT, POST-OFFICE
ADDRESS AND POLITICS.

Hon. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, Speaker, New York.

Dist.	Name.	County.	Post-office address.	Politics.
2	Ainsworth, Seymour.....	Saratoga.....	Saratoga Springs	Democrat.
2	Allaben, Orson M	Delaware.....	Margaretville	Democrat.
1	Alvord, Thomas G	Onondaga	Syracuse	Republican.
2	Baker, Isaac V., Jr.....	Washington....	Comstock's Landing	Republican.
2	Baldwin, Francis B	Queens	Rockville Centre	Democrat.
1	Bamler, George J.....	Erie.....	Buffalo	Democrat.
	Banker, Gershom	Schenectady ...	Schenectady	Democrat.
2	Barnes, Daniel D	Columbia.....	Canaan Four Cor's..	Democrat.
1	Bemus, Matthew P.....	Chautauqua....	Mayville	Republican.
1	Bennett, James G	Steuben.....	Wayland	Democrat.
9	Bergen, William G	New York.....	New York.....	Democrat.
	Berry, John.....	Orleans.....	Holley.....	Republican.
4	Blair, John J.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
3	Blossom, Albert H	Erie.....	Buffalo	Republican.
1	Bolt, Alpheus.....	Delaware	Masonville	Republican.
3	Bradford, William.....	St. Lawrence..	Louisville	Republican.
20	Brown, John.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
	Brown, Samuel L	Chenango	S. Edmeston, Otsego	Republican.
3	Brown, Volney P.....	Monroe.....	Mumford.....	Republican.
2	Burns, Denis.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
2	Butterfield, W. W.....	Jefferson	Redwood	Republican.
6	Campbell, Timothy J....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
7	Carey, John.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.

Dist.	Name.	County.	Post-office address.	Politics.
3	Cavanagh, Owen	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
1	Clark, Hugh N.....	Kings	Brooklyn.....	Democrat.
12	Cook, William W	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
	Coon, William C.....	Schuyler	Burdett.....	Democrat.
2	Cullen, Henry J., Jr.....	Kings	Brooklyn.....	Democrat.
2	Davis, John	Steuben.....	Greenwood.....	Democrat.
3	Davis, J. Thomas.....	Rensselaer	East Greenbush.....	Republican.
	Decker, John	Richmond.....	Mariner's Harbor ..	Democrat.
	De Lano, Clayton H.....	Essex	Ticonderoga	Republican.
	Deming, John H	Tioga	Richford	Republican.
1	Dimick, Jay	Jefferson	Stowell's Corners....	Republican.
	Dodge, Daniel G.....	Clinton	Ronse's Point.....	Democrat.
8	Droll, Joseph	Kings	Green Point.....	Democrat.
1	Eaker, William H.....	Cayuga	Meridian	Republican.
	Ely, William M.....	Broome	Blagbamton	Republican.
	Emple, John F	Fult. & Ham....	Ephratah, Fult. Co.	Democrat.
19	Fields, Thomas C.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
1	Flagg, John L	Rensselaer	Troy	Democrat.
13	Flanigan, Richard.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
	Flenaglia, Charles N.....	Allegany	Hume	Republican.
1	Flynn, Patrick J	Ulster	Rondout	Democrat.
	Foster, Charles	Cortland.....	Cortland Village.....	Republican.
2	Franklin, James.....	Erie.....	Buffalo	Republican.
15	Frear, Alexander.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
1	Fuller, Isaiah	Saratoga.....	Hagadorn's Mills....	Democrat.
1	Gleason, George M	St. Lawrence...	Gouverneur	Republican.
2	Graham, James S.....	Monroe.....	Rochester	Republican.
2	Green, Stephen C.....	Cattaraugus...	Little Valley	Republican.
2	Hall, Amasa.....	Wayne	Hall's Centre.....	Republican.
2	Hasbrouck, Abraham E.	Ulster.....	Highland.....	Democrat.
1	Hathaway, Odell S.....	Orange	Newburgh.....	Democrat.
6	Haver, Bernard	Kings	Williamsburgh	Democrat.
14	Hennessey, John R	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
2	Hewitt, Stephen S	Cayuga	Genoa	Republican.
	Horton, Morgan.....	Putnam	Brewster's Station...	Democrat.
2	Howe, Abraham	Oswego.....	Fulton	Democrat.

Dist.	Name	County.	Post-office address.	Politics.
	Hull, Marcus A.....	Wyoming	Pike	Republican
3	Husted, James W	Westchester....	Peekskill	Republican.
2	Hyatt, Eugene.....	Rensselaer	Lansingburgh.....	Republican.
16	Irving, James.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
9	Jacobs, John C.....	Kings.....	Brooklyn	Democrat.
3	Jerred, St Pierre.....	Oneida.....	East Florence.....	Democrat.
	Johnson, Richard	Livingston	East Groveland.....	Republican.
5	Jones, William C.....	Kings	Brooklyn	Democrat.
16	Kiernan, Lawrence D.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
2	Kilham, Leonard C.....	Madison	Oneida	Republican.
3	Krack, Charles H	Ulster	Woodstock.....	Democrat.
	La Moree, James L.....	Sullivan.....	Grahamville	Democrat.
2	Lanahan, Thomas J.....	Albany	Albany	Democrat.
2	Lawrence, Edward D	Westchester....	East Chester	Democrat.
1	Littlejohn De Witt C.....	Oswego	Oswego	Republican.
1	Lowery, Samuel S.....	Oneida.....	Utica	Republican.
2	Lyon, Thomas J.....	Orange	Port Jervis	Democrat.
7	Maddox, Samuel T.....	Kings	Williamsburgh	Republican.
	Martine, Godfrey R	Warren.....	Johnsburgh	Democrat.
1	Merchant, Joseph W.....	Madison	De Ruyter	Republican.
2	Miner, David M.	Oneida.....	Oriskany Falls.....	Republican.
5	Mitchell, Peter	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
1	Mooney, James J.....	Westchester....	Morrisania	Democrat.
4	Moseley, William W.....	Kings	Brooklyn	Democrat.
2	Mulford, David H	Dutchess	Hyde Park.....	Republican
1	Murphy, Michael C.....	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
10	Murphy, Owen	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
1	Murphy, William D.....	Albany	Knox	Democrat.
8	Natchmann, Martin	New York.....	New York	Democrat.
	Nelson, James M.....	Rockland	Stony Point.....	Democrat.
	Northup, Daniel A	Herkimer	Salisbury Centre.....	Republican.
5	Oatman, Lyman.....	Erie.....	Angola	Republican.
3	O'Keefe, Denis	Kings	Brooklyn	Democrat.
2	Palmer, Julius M.....	St. Lawrence....	Russell	Republican.
3	Parker, John	Oswego	Orwell	Republican.
	Patrick, Edward L.....	Chemung.....	Elmira	Democrat.

Dist.	Name	Connty.	Post-office address.	Politics.
1	Payne, Lewis S	Niagara	Tonawanda, Erie Co	Democrat.
1	Pearsall, James B	Queens	Glen Cove	Democrat.
	Pease, Jay A	Lewis	West Leyden	Democrat.
	Pierce, James H	Franklin	Bloom'gdale, Essex	Republican.
17	Plunkitt, George W	New York	New York	Democrat.
4	Ransom, Harry B	Erie	Tonawanda	Democrat.
1	Ray, Henry	Ontario	Phelps	Republican.
	Remer, William T	Yates	Penn Yan	Republican.
4	Roberts, James	Oneida	Remsen	Republican.
3	Ronan, Edward D	Albany	Albany	Democrat.
2	Sanborn, Lee R	Niagara	Sanborn	Republican.
	Selkreg, John H	Tompkins	Ithaca	Republican.
1	Seward, James A	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	Republican.
	Shanahan, James	Montgomery	Tribes' Hill	Democrat.
	Sleight, Brinley D	Suffolk	Sag Harbor	Democrat.
3	Sniper, Gustavus	Onondaga	Syracuse	Republican.
2	Snow, William W	Otsego	Oneonta	Democrat.
	Steele, Robert R	Seneca	Romulus	Democrat.
	Stephenson, Thomas	Washington	Salem	Republican.
1	Sturges, Edward	Columbia	Germantown	Democrat.
	Sweet, Elias	Schoharie	North Blenheim	Democrat.
2	Taft, Nathan R	Onondaga	Onondaga	Republican.
4	Tighe, John	Albany	Cohoes	Democrat.
	Van Steenburgh, Hiram	Greene	Catskill	Democrat.
	Walker, Edward C	Genesee	Batavia	Republican.
1	West, George N	Cattaraugus	West Valley	Republican.
11	White, John H	New York	New York	Republican.
2	Wilson, David E	Ontario	East Bloomfield	Republican.
2	Winans, Orange S	Chautauqua	Dunkirk	Republican.
1	Wood, Anson S	Wayne	Wolcott	Republican.
1	Wright, Charles S	Monroe	Webster	Republican.
1	Young, James	Otsego	Cherry Valley	Democrat.

